

Bring the Money

here that you want to put into a Suit of Clothes and we will send you away happy and satisfied. There is more value for you in our stock than in all the Clothing Stocks in the County. First-class Garments at second-class prices. You will find, FIT, STYLE and DURABILITY in every suit—not flash and show but sterling worth. Our reputation stands at the back of all we sell. Don't be bashful, come in and tell us the bad as well as the good qualities you find in your purchases from us.

For the Coming Man.

Have you any knee pant youngsters in your household? Do you know that we can dress them up here at small cost—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up to \$6.00.

Children's Wash Suits

75c. to \$1.50. WASH BLOUSES, 25c. to 75c.

Children's Blue Serge Suits,

3 pieces, trimmed sailor collars, real natty, \$1.00 to \$2.50—ages 4 yrs. to 7 yrs.

What's in a Hat

depends on who wears it. The amount of style and good appearance it has depends on where you buy it. We have the largest stock, carry the correct styles, and you only pay for the quality you get. Come and get acquainted with our Hats.

A Shirt Tale.

Only the happy wearer of the TOOKE Shirt can appreciate their real goodness, quality, fit and durability. The looms best productions go into these Shirts. We carry them in white and colored, hard and soft bosoms, 50c. to \$1.75.

Snap--See our Clothing Window.

Snap--See our Shirt Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Summer Clearing Sale

Ladies' Duck Skirts, in Linen, Navy and White and Black and White, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 for \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Ladies' Linen Skirts, \$1.00 and \$1.25 for 60c. and 75c.
Ladies' White Pique Skirts, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 for \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.00.
Ladies' White Blouses, 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50 for 60c., 75c. and \$1.25.
Ladies' Print Blouses, navy, pink, blue, black and white, 40c. and 50c.
Ladies' Underskirts, trimmed embroidery, lace and insertion, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
Corset Covers, some special lines, 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c. and 35c.
Ladies' Drawers, extra fine cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
Colored Dress Muslins were 12½c., 15c., 18c. to clear for 10c. yd.
Embroideries going for 6c. and 7c., worth 10c. yd.
Valenciennes, Torchon and Cluny Laces, all widths, with insertions to match, prices from 2c. yd.
MILLINERY SALE—All Hats and Trimmings reduced. A lot of Hats for 25c.

Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
Green Tea, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Best Pure Lard, 10c. lb.
Choice Pink Salmon, 10c.
3 lbs. Mixed Cake - 25c.
Catsup, per bottle - 10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 35c.

School Inspectors' Report.

We have received a copy of the Public School Inspectors' report for the County of Hastings, from which we glean the following facts:

In 1903 in North Hastings there were 109 school houses—22 brick, 6 stone, 73 frame, and 8 log.

At the close of 1903 there were 123 teachers employed, 24 male, and 99 female.

The average salary paid to male teachers was \$351.68, and to female teachers \$283.94. The average salary paid in Rawdon was \$383.75 for male and \$301 for female. In Huntingdon \$260 for male and \$317.77 for female. In Madoc township \$395 for male, and \$280.38 for female. In Marmora township \$277.50 for male and \$270.83 for female.

There were enrolled during 1903, 5633 pupils—2344 boys and 2788 girls. The average attendance was 2755, about 49 per cent. Rawdon had an average attendance of 63 per cent.; Huntingdon 56; Madoc 52; Marmora 48; the other townships all a less percentage. Madoc village 70; Stirling 54; Marmora village 59.

For Public School purposes there was expended last year in North Hastings \$47,899.11. Of this amount \$35,078.66 was paid to teachers. The average expenditure per enrolled pupil was \$8.60. The total expenditure for Rawdon was \$7,028.35, an average of \$9.62. In Huntingdon, total \$4,972.64, average \$8.86. Madoc \$6,289.14, average \$10.01. Marmora \$2,555.19, average \$7.48. Madoc village \$3,098.83, average \$9.59. Stirling \$1878.39, average \$6.65. Marmora village \$1869.48, average \$7.45. [The average expenditure per pupil is less for Stirling than for any municipality in North Hastings, with the exception of Montague and Herschel. Whether this is to our credit or otherwise is a question.—Editor.]

In reference to School Libraries, Inspector Mackintosh reports:

In the boyhood of some who now hear me, School Section Libraries were by no means uncommon. For reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss now, they became defunct. For many years only one or two of our public schools have had libraries. We have been expending much thought and labor in teaching children to read, but doing less than should have been done to develop in them a love of reading, and still less to guide them to the right kind of reading. It is of great importance that they should leave school loving good literature. If the taste for the best literature is not acquired in the school, it will, in the majority of cases, never be acquired.

There should be in every school a well-selected library, and its vitality and freshness should be maintained by annual additions to its stock of books. Especially are such libraries needed in rural districts. In the poor sections the need is greater than in the wealthier.

Reading is the magic key to all our storehouses of intellectual wealth. 'The true university of these days,' says Carlyle, 'is a collection of books.'

In order to encourage the establishment and maintenance of such libraries the Education Department offers liberal grants. As I have already said, I, in common with other Inspectors, would like to have time to meet with Trustees and ratepayers for the discussion of this and other important questions. I have no doubt that good would result from such meetings.

Two very sad deaths took place at Melrose last month when Mr. and Mrs. Fox died within a little over a week of each other. Mr. William Daniel Fox, the husband, died on July 4th from pneumonia, aged 66 years, and his wife followed him to the grave on July 18th from anaemia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fox were highly respected residents of Tyendinaga. Mr. Fox was born on the homestead where he died in the second concession of Tyendinaga. Mrs. Fox was formerly Miss Ann Jane Goodfellow, of the eighth concession of Tyendinaga, and was in her 66th year. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Crookshanks of the Methodist Church, of which both of the deceased were consistent members.—Ontario.

Mr. Geo. Weese of the Queen's hotel has practically disposed of his corundum mine in Dunganford. Mr. H. D. Gates, representing the Buffalo capitalists with whom Mr. Weese has been negotiating, was in Bancroft this week, and after looking over the property was perfectly satisfied to pay the first instalment on the purchase price.—Bancroft Times.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall August 1, '04. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The attention of the Council was called to the fact that shade trees were being cut along the highway.

Moved by Mr. Tanner, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that roadmasters throughout the township be notified through publication of minutes of Council not to allow any standing timber to be cut on the highways or road allowances of the township without the written consent of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that the clerk be authorized to place the uncollected taxes of 1895 upon the current year's roll. Carried.

Mr. James Seeneay asked for large culvert tile for two culverts, lot 21, con. 2. The road surveyor was instructed to inspect and report.

Mr. Matthews introduced a by-law to authorize the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow sufficient money for current expenses.

Mr. Burkitt introduced a by-law to levy rates for the current year. By-laws were read a first time and referred to committee, Mr. Whitton in the chair. By-laws received second reading in committee, third reading in open council, were signed, sealed, and numbered 244 and 245.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid:

Emmanuel Maybee, gravel.....\$ 1.50
Richard Goggins, gravel.....1.35
J. Stiles, Sr., job on lot 24 con. 14, 50.00
W. J. Joyce, cleaning out gravel pit.....3.00
J. W. Hoagie, gravel.....10.70
Council adjourned until Monday, 26th day of September.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The base ball game last Saturday between the Seniors and Rovers had a rather disastrous ending. W. Smith had one of his fingers so badly broken that it had to be amputated. This is the same young man who had his arm broken early in the season. Tom Morgan was also put out of business in the same game by a sprained ankle.

In reply to Editor's query re last week's correspondence, the gentleman who dispensed the liquor at Menie, says he got it in Marmora. Is it not pitiable to find men of such pronounced temperance professions acting thus? Just think of it. A temperance man driving to Marmora for liquor, then taking it out to Menie, another eight or ten miles, to tempt a lot of boys in the drink habit. What diabolical purpose had he in view this time? But this is not all. He sold part of the liquor without license, his temperance principles not being very widely known in the adjoining county. The chances are that his little enterprise may be investigated before a magistrate.

Mrs. Hugh Morton starts this week for an extended trip to Chicago, St. Louis, and other places.

It is supposed that burglars entered the cellar of Mrs. Theo Reid and stole one can of fruit.

A very pleasant gathering of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Sidney Mason last week. The subject was the different ways of cooking the different cuts of beef. At the close of the discussion following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Jas. Reid, re-elected; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Sam. Forestell; Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. Melklejohn, re-elected. The next place of meeting will be at the home of Mrs. B. Stiles. We have fifty members now, and look for many more at the next meeting.

Mrs. Jas. Reid and Mrs. Jas. McComb took in the excursion to 1000 Islands by Tweed last week.

Mr. Jno. Morgan has just met with a serious loss in the death of one of his best horses.

Rules for Husbands.

If your wife frowns at you, smile at her.

If she smiles at you laugh with her.

If she is angry soothe her.

If she is gracious thank her.

If she is wise praise her.

If she is economical commend her.

If she is extravagant explain to her.

If she sacrifices her pleasures for you be generous with her.

If she is beautiful appreciate her.

If she cooks well compliment her.

If she is lonely stay home with her.

If she is tired tend her.

If she doubts you be frank with her.

If she grieves be tender with her.

If she is hysterical ignore her.

If she is flighty be firm with her.

If she is good adore her.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

We have made temptingly low prices to induce brisk August buying. Note these forceful examples of our underselling prices.

WHITE BLOUSES

AT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

20 Blouses, sizes 34 and 36, \$1.00 values for 50c., \$2.00 values for \$1.00. Black Organdy Waists, sizes 36 to 42, regular value \$1.50 for \$1.00.

DRESS GOODS.

We have just passed into stock a large shipment of PRIESTLEY'S Celebrated Dress Fabrics, in plain and fancy weaves, which we shall be pleased to show intending purchasers. Prices, 50c. to \$1.50 yd.

SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFERINGS.

10 pieces Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, regular value 50c., on sale at 25c. yd. 10 pieces Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, regular values 25c. and 30c. yd., on sale at 15c. yd.

WHITEWEAR.

There is still on our Bargain Table a good assortment of Gowns, Skirts and Drawers at 25 per cent. under regular prices, but note these special prices on

CHEMISE.

25—Your choice of twenty-five dainty garments at following little prices:
35c. and 40c. garments at 25c. 75c. garments for 50c.
50c. garments for 35c. \$1.25 garments for 75c.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

We have very special bargains for Housekeepers that will light the way to money-saving without the aid of fireworks. Here are a few examples from many equally good.

Heavy Bleached Pillow Cotton, 40 in. wide, for 12½c. yd.
Heavy Bleached Pillow Cotton, 46 in. wide, for 15c. yd.
Fine Bleached Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yds. long, reg. value \$1.25 for \$1.

Summer Shirt Satisfaction.

Our CRESCENT Brand Shirts are the best that skill and money can produce, perfect in style, fit and workmanship, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

SHIRT SPECIAL—3 dozen Zephyr Shirts, sizes 14½, 15, 15½, regular 50c. values on sale at 35c.

GROCERIES.

The high quality of "Sterling Hall" Groceries should whet your appetite for keen buying.

Best brands Corn and Tomatoes,	10c. can.
" " Salmon for	10c., 12½c., 15c. can.
5 lbs. Village Biscuit for	25c.
3 lbs. Vanilla Bar Biscuit for	25c.
4 lbs. Ginger Snaps for	25c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

GOOD SHOES CHEAP.

Take advantage of every opportunity to save money and you will have no trouble in making it. Here are some opportunities:—

Ladies' Patent Oxfords, Goodyear welt, \$3.00 for	\$2.00
" " Strap Slippers, \$2.00 for	\$1.25
" " " " \$1.50 for	\$1.00
" " " " French heels, \$1.75 for	\$1.25
" " Fine Dongola Bals, \$2.00 for	\$1.50
" " Slippers, 2 pairs for	\$1.25
Girls' Slippers were \$1.50 for	.75
Children's Slippers, sizes 8, 9, 10	\$3.20
Men's Patent Colt Bals, \$4.00 for	\$3.00
" " " " \$4.50 for	\$4.00
" " " " \$5.00 for	\$4.50
Boys' " " "	.45
" " Running Shoes,	.45

Remember these are money-saving prices. You can save 20 per cent. and we do just as we advertise. Come quick and get first choice.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Rips sewed free. We sell good SHOE POLISH.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Watches Repaired. W. H. CALDER'S. Spectacles Fitted.

We have just bought a line of gold goods that we are selling at about same price as plated. Here are a few of them:—

14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches, with from one to three stars set with real pearls,	\$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50.
14 k. Gold Rings, whole pearl setting,	\$3.00.
Heavygem Rings, pearl and garnet settings,	\$2.50.

Our \$10.00 Gents' Gold Filled Watch is a record breaker. Our guarantee goes with everything we sell.

W. H. CALDER,

Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

350 Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

W. A. Rowe, of Campbellford has started a livery in Bancroft.

The post office at Maynooth has been transferred from Mr. Wootton to Mr. Jas. Haryett.

A five mile branch of the C. O. R. is in process of being located to one of the mines near Bancroft.

A son of Mr. Malcolm McGillivray, of Faraday, while on his way to Banff for the benefit of his health, took suddenly ill and died. He was about 22 years old.

By-laws to provide \$20,000 to purchase bonds of the Ontario Electric Railway and to grant exemption from taxation to the Apple & Produce Cold-storage & Forwarding Company were carried at Trenton by large majorities.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH,
Spring Brook.

A. O. F.

12th Annual Excursion

to Charlotte and Summerville, Ports of Rochester, on steamers Alexandria, Caspian and North King, leaving Belleville on the Alexandria, Saturday, Aug. 20, 11 a.m., Caspian, 11.38 p.m.; North King, Sunday, Aug. 21, 11.38 p.m. Fare returning Aug. 21 or 22, \$1.75; up to Aug. 28, \$2.75. For full information write W. Rodbourn, Box 708, Belleville.

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI

PHYSICIAN TO THE POPE
PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

In Four Cases of Anemia Their Effects Were so Satisfactory That He Will Go on Using Them.

Dr. Lapponi, whose skill preserved the life of the late Pope Leo XIII to the great age of 92, and to whose care the health of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is confided, has written the remarkable letter of which the following is a translation:

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.



Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, Physician to the Pope, who has written a letter in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this opinion. Dr. Lapponi's high official position places his professional competence above question, and it is certain that he did not write as above without weighing his words, or without a full sense of the effect his opinion would have.

The "simple anemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperiled. A girl, bright and merry enough in childhood, will in her teens grow by degrees pale and languid. Frequent headaches, and a sense of uneasiness which she cannot understand, makes her miserable. Just when it is time for her to leave off being a girl and become a woman—a change which comes to different individuals at different ages—her development lingers why? Because she has too little blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi means when he speaks, in the scientific language natural to him, of "the anemia of development." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the value of making new blood. They cure anemia just as food cures hunger. That is how they help growing girls, who, for want of this new blood, often drift into chronic ill-health, or "go into a decline"—which means consumption—and die. Dr. Williams' Pills could save them.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic, referred to by Dr. Lapponi, makes them valuable to men as well as women. They act on the nerves through the blood and thus cure diseases like St. Vitus dance, neuritis, paralysis and locomotor ataxia. When buying these pills it is important to see that the full name of the medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is printed on the wrapper around each box. Never take a substitute, as it is worse than a waste of money—it is a menace to health. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your dealer write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

MOUSTACHE AS KEEPSAKE.

It is said that Commander Arima, before setting out to blockade Port Arthur, shaved off the moustache which he had cherished for so long a time, and gave it to his wife as a keepsake.

Said the aeronaut, in his balloon: "I shall see all the stars very soon." He was right, for he dropped, and he saw when he stopped a score millions of stars and a moon!

BABY'S DANGER.

The summer months are a bad time for babies, and an anxious time for mothers. Fermentation and decomposition in the stomach and bowels are the cause of the many summer complaints of babies and young children. This is the reason why the hot weather months are more fatal to little ones than any other season. Baby's Own Tablets are always found in every home, where there are young children and their prompt use during hot weather may save a precious little life. The tablets cure constipation, diarrhoea, and stomach troubles, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Walter Rollins, Sisson's Ridge, N.S., says: "Before using Baby's Own Tablets my little one cried almost continuously with stomach troubles. I can truthfully say I never had any medicine act so promptly and give such satisfaction as the tablets do. I do not think you make any claim for them which their use will not substantiate." The tablets can be had from any medicine dealer or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Price 25 cents a box.

AT THE BISLEY MEETING

EMPIRE'S CRACK MARKSMEN FOREGATHER.

Where Two Thousand of the Best Shots Met as Patriots, Not Pot-Hunters.

At no place in the world is a greater gathering of sharpshooters ever found than at Bisley, writes Frederic Walker in The London Mail. On the pine-clad Surrey commons there are now assembled the picked marksmen of the empire.

The presence of the men from overseas represents a year's patient shooting, for numbers attending are limited and the competition for selection is keen.

For years the great brigade of sharpshooters is again comprehensive in its collectivism. The sharp draw of the sons of the pine from North-west Canada contrasts oddly with the soft tongue of the New Zealanders; the rifleman from the Punjab rubs shoulders with the West Indian while Uganda and the Cape jostle with Paris and Aberdeen.

In no assembly is the mixture of dialects so noticeable, for the harsh burr of the northern counties, the Gaelic tongue, and the purring of the Celt mingle with purest cockney and the strange "bat" from overseas.

A great working holiday, and a thousand men are firing to-day, and two thousand to-morrow. They are the salt of the earth in shooting and between them exists a freemasonry of the gun-barrel, which has no counterpart.

SHARPSHOOTERS ALL.

Most of them could hit the heart at a thousand yards. Great, long rows of prone men lie stretched along the green butts, and the crack of cordite is unintermittent. They handle their rifles as a woman does her child, the rifle is the nursing of the shootist, which may bring him fame or obloquy—all his purse or empty it.

Bang! Away goes a shot at 900 yards. The white target in the next parish seems in doubt, but finally it shivers and bobs from sight. When the marking dummy comes up it records what has happened—a bull's-eye, or perhaps a bad outer.

If the latter there is more nursing an alteration in elevation, an allowance for windage, and off goes another bullet, whistling its way, to end with a "piff" against the sandy bank of the butts.

"Bull's-eye, Col. Gibson," reads the register-keeper, and the colonel, having found his aim, proceeds to drill out the centre of the target piecemeal.

These are men Mr. Arnold-Foster means to have—men who can shoot an enemy in a landing-boat half a mile from the shore; and to this end he excuses from attending regimental camps every volunteer who will put in a week at the imperial wapshaw on the gorseland between the Hog's Back and Chobham Ridges.

PATRIOTS, NOT POT-HUNTERS.

This is the final official act of recognition of the value of individual merit in shooting. Years ago a man who made a hobby of shooting was dubbed a pot-hunter. Then war knocked the bottom out of the fetish lobby-firing and this was followed by Lord Roberts' policy of snap-shooting. Finally, Pail Mall unbent, and after 44 years of consideration placed the hall-mark of official approval on "the shooting volunteer."

But the work is not all on the range. In the statistical office is a small army of postoffice volunteers, sorters in the main, who tackle mountains of score tickets which are rained upon them by mounted orderlies galloping from the firing points. Fifteen hundred tickets for a single big competition take some sorting, and there are over fifty events every day; but, under the deft fingers of the postal volunteers, the pile sinks, the lowest prize-taker is known, and Mr. Caiger's official list is being telegraphed to every paper in Britain.

Nor does the work end with the arithmetic of shooting. A field force of regulars are employed man-handling the targets, and streets of non-commissioned officers to keep the scores at the firing points, sitting out all day until the sun tans their faces to copper-color, despite the giant umbrellas whose peaceful shade they enjoy.

THE RANGE OFFICER.

And there is the range officer duplicated at each group of targets. No pay is too much for the sweat of his daily agony. He answers as many questions as a porter at Waterloo, and is expected by each competitor to answer queries with the memory of a Datas, and to know the family history of every marksman surrendering a competition ticket to him.

Finally, there is Lieut.-Col. C. B. Cross, who sits at the head of the whole mountain of decentralization; nothing puts him out; his brain is as cool as an icebox and under his hands the great meeting glides along like a well oiled machine to its appointed conclusion.

The mounted aide under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, and it comprises the graybeards of the shooting world. The Bisley Committee embraces such officers as Capt. John Barlow, who spends a small fortune every year on encouraging marksmanship; Major the Hon. T. E. Fremantle, a famous long-range shot; Lord Walgrave, Mr. Henry Whitehead; Major W. Thorburn, equally renowned with the rifle, and the small arms expert, A. P. Humphry, whose opinion is always sought by the war office.

Between the officials and the marksmen is the colony of the old school, those pastmasters of the art of shooting, who come as spectators to watch the new generation perform. At the peak of the camp stands a magazine charged with cartridges for the target campaign, and under the watchful eyes of Superintendent Is-

JUSTIFIED IN

WHAT HE SAYS

WHY J. J. PERKINS OWES HIS LIFE TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctor Had Given Him up and he Was Hopeless and Destitute Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy put Him on His Feet.

Tyndall, Man., Aug. 8.—(Special).—When man has had Kidney Disease; when the doctor has given him up; when that man takes Dodd's Kidney Pills, begins at once to recover and is soon a well man, that man is surely in a position to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

That is the experience of Mr. J. J. Perkins of this place. Speaking of his case Mr. Perkins says: "For two years I was troubled with my kidneys and at last became so bad that the doctor who was attending me gave me up and said I was incurable."

"I continued to grow worse. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute when to please a friend I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"The doctor who did me so much good I felt like a new man and after taking five boxes I was completely cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys, and cured kidneys cure Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease and other diseases resulting from impure blood.

ance's detachment of London constables. On the highest pinnacle above the pine and gorse stands the flag-staff with its masthead drum, which semaphores "Commence" and "Cease fire" to every part of the camp. When the drum is down no man may have a cartridge in his rifle and the air is still. When it is up there is a flight of bullets constantly humming, and sufficient to stop any dervish rush. Tens of thousands of cartridges bury themselves in the high protecting banks every year until the original sand of the butts becomes a seam of lead.

At nightfall is the lead-picker's harvest. The gypsies stalk the pickets, and if successful they spend "a raking night" on the entrenchments. But they rarely elude the patrols as in the old days, and the business of lead recovery is no longer the profitable game which aforetime led the Romans to camp on the fringe of the commons.

CLERGY OF ENGLAND.

The Poverty of Some of Them Is Appalling.

The appalling poverty of clergymen in poor parishes in England is one of the saddest phases of the religious life of to-day. This poverty is not the least of the causes which have led to the accusation of "paganism" being hurled against the church.

Mr. C. Guise Mitford, who, as secretary of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, is in a position to speak with authority, was interviewed on the subject recently.

"As long," said he, "as the intellectual and social standard of the clergy is kept as low as it is, so long will the churches be empty."

"How can a clergyman who has not enough to eat, nor money to buy decent clothes and books of reference, be expected to do his parish work and preach good sermons, torn as he is with domestic worries?"

"The artisan of to-day is a reader, a thinker, and a politician, and he will not attend the church of a clergyman who has lost prestige. 'One of the few remedies for this evil is the compulsory amalgamation of parishes where the clergy are anxious to work, but have no work to do.'"

"The poverty among the clergy is

OLD FASHIONED.

But Still in the Fashion.

It is an ever new and interesting story to hear how one can be entirely made over by change of food.

"For two years I was troubled with what my physician said was the old fashioned dyspepsia."

"There was nothing I could eat but 20 or 30 minutes later I would be spitting my food up in quantities until I would be very faint and weak. This went on from day to day until I was terribly wasted and without any prospect of being helped."

"One day I was advised by an old lady to try Grape-Nuts and cream leaving off all fatty food. I had no confidence that Grape-Nuts would do all she said for me as I had tried so many things without any help. But it did. I even have any thought I would give it a trial, she insisted so."

"Well I ate some for breakfast and pretty soon the lady called to see her 'patient' as she called me and asked if I had tried her advice."

"I said, 'I did, do not know as I do, the only difference I can see is I have no sour stomach and come to think of it I haven't spit up my food for four days of Grape-Nuts yet.'"

"I have to have any trouble with Grape-Nuts then or any other time for this food always stays down and my stomach digests it perfectly. I soon got strong and well again and bless that old lady every time I see her."

"One box of invalid of 98 pounds I now weigh 125 pounds and feel strong and well and it is due entirely and only to having found the proper food in Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Mark.

appalling. I know of one clergyman in the Norwich diocese, the poorest in England, whose living was worth under £40. He lived in a cottage in the middle of a potato field, and supplemented his income by selling old clothing which had been given him.

"He reached his bedroom, with his bed, washstand, and solitary chair, by a ladder. A variety friend gave him a pair of curtains and these he used to patch up the chance of his church."

"With Archdeacon Sinclair's remarks about 'Pagan Londoners' I disagree. The man who, after a strenuous week's work, seeks a Sunday in the country, is not a Pagan, and, as a matter of fact, the rows of cycles outside the churches in the country about London will prove that so-called week-enders attend cyclist services by the hundred."

"Look at Baker, out on a day like this without an umbrella. Is he crazy?" "I'm afraid he is. Let's hurry on. I don't want to meet him." "Why not?" "He may recognize this umbrella. It's his."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness results, unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Remedy. Send for circulars, free. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Teacher—"Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct." Little Bessie—"Dick." Teacher—"Dick? What sort of a bird is that?" Little Bessie—"Our canary. The cat exterminated him."

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, and tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

Usually when two women quarrel they are both in the wrong.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

GEO. HOUGH.

Livery Stables, Quebec.

Singleton—"From what I have seen of your wife, I am led to believe that she is somewhat of a temperance." "You bet she is. I see her temper rise more frequently than I care to."



None Left To Bother You After Using Wilson's Fly Pads

Sold Everywhere. 10 cents

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.
Re-open Sept. 12th.
A high-class residential and day school for girls. Modern equipment. Specialists of European training and of the highest academic and professional standing in every department of work. For booklet apply to MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal, GEORGE HIGGINS, M.A., Director (late Principal Upper Canada College).

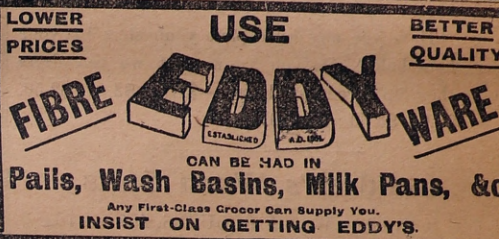
Quality should always be the first consideration; price the next; remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon



Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.



HAUNTS OF FISH AND GAME.

Attractions for Sportsmen on the Line of the Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has issued a handsome publication, profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, descriptive of the many attractive localities for sportsmen on their line of railway. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, and where for a brief period the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment. Not only do the "Highlands of Ontario" present unrivalled facilities for both hunting, fishing and camping, but the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River, Rideau River and Lakes, Lake St. John, and the many attractive localities in Maine and New Hampshire, present equal opportunities for health, pleasure and sport. All these localities are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and on trains unequalled on the continent.

Abstracts of Ontario, Michigan, Quebec, New Hampshire and Maine fish and game laws are inserted in the publication for the guidance of sportsmen. The Grand Trunk Railway has also issued descriptive illustrated matter for each district separately, which are sent free on application to the agents of the Company and to Mr. J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, G. T. R., Union Station, Toronto.

"I wonder why people always speak of earth as 'she'?" "It's natural enough. Nobody knows exactly what her age is."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Ah me!" exclaimed Harduppe. "It's very hard to be poor." "Nonsense!" replied Sinnick. "I find it the easiest thing in the world."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PLAY.

Play distinguishes the higher from the lower animals, and it signifies possibility of education. Fishes do not play at all; the lower mammals can hardly be taught to play, and birds are entirely devoid of the instinct. But the kitten and the lamb are essentially playful animals. The human young, however, are the true players, and in reality it is play that develops them into manhood.

"Children," says a celebrated doctor, "are born little amorphous bundles of possibilities, and are played into shape."

He (after marriage)—"I don't know why you are not as considerate of my comfort as you used to be of your father's." She—"Why, my dear, I am." He—"How do you make that out? When I come into the house I have to hang my coat on my slippers and everything else. I happen to want, but when I used to court you, and your father would come in from town, you would rush about gathering up his things, wheel his easy-chair up to the fire, warm his slippers, and get him both a head-rest and a foot-rest, so that all he had to do was to drop right down and be comfortable." She—"Oh, that was only so he'd go to sleep sooner."

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

"Do you think he is really in love with you?" asked Maud. "I don't know," answered Maud. "He says he is, but his letters don't sound a bit silly."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

First Guest (at banquet)—"Is this a spring chicken?" Second Guest—"That's what the caterer calls it."

First Guest (tasting it)—"Well, he's a prevaricator!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Cholly—"Charming widow, isn't she?" They say she is to marry again. "Algy—I wouldn't want to be a widow's second husband." Cholly—"Well, I'd rather be a widow's second husband than her first, doncher-know?"

Summer Whooping Cough

The children seem to catch whooping cough easily in the summer when it is always so much harder to get rid of.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

will cure them quickly. There is no other drug in it and it is pleasant to take.

At all druggists, 50c, 80c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

USE—

"ISLAND CITY"

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Will Dry in 8 Hours.

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Dominion Line Steamships

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1st Moderate Rate Service.

Second cabin passengers berthed in first accommodation on the steamer at the low rate of \$10 to Liverpool, or \$12.50 to London. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Queen's wharf \$15.00. For all particulars apply to local agents or DOMINION LINE OFFICES.

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BUCHANAN'S UNLOADING OUTFIT

Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves. Send for catalogue to

M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

CLEANING LADIES

Can be done perfectly by the Patch Process. Try it

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

LUXURIOUS FAMILY.

In the house of Mrs. Boehm, of Chicago, who had taught her seven children to simulate poverty and beg assiduously, were found a piano, pianola, rich rugs, a phonograph, and expensive furniture and draperies.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winstow's Scurrying Skyr has been used by millions of mothers for their children, while teaching the child, softens the gums, always pain, cure wind colic, regulate the stomach and bowels, and is best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winstow's Scurrying Skyr."

"Consider the porous plaster, my son," remarked the Second Platoon, "and don't get discouraged. Everybody turns his back on it, yet it hangs on, and eventually achieves success by close application."

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At all druggists, 50c, 80c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

MODEL ENGLISH CITIES

SOGAN TO BECOME AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Each House Built for Two Families With Large Garden Attached.

When the subject of garden cities was first mooted, considerable scepticism was aroused as to the possibility of converting the idea into a practical fact. Few people were agreed as to what a garden city should be like. Experts propounded several schemes and invited public discussion, but all the while lay members of the population were vainly asking of each other—what is a garden city, anyhow?

A garden city is a city that combines all the facilities of town life with the joys, the freshness, the beauty, and the bracing, God-given, of the country. At the same time that condition of affairs seems an impossibility, but all discussion on the subject may be laid aside as useless, for, so far as London is concerned, the garden city is quickly to become an accomplished fact.

FIRST GARDEN CITY.

The First Garden City lies on the further side of Hitchen. It embraces some 13,000 acres of lovely country, and includes the old-world villages of Norton and Letchworth, and the greater part of the hamlet of Wilham. Here and there, on a pretty redulating street, a house or two comes the echo of the builders hammer. Residential houses in garden city will have rents from £25 per month upwards, according to the amount of land attached, while the cottages now in course of erection are built for two families, each family having five rooms a bath, and a very large garden. Each cottage stands by itself, hidden mostly among the trees, and has two porches, one at either side of the building. The First Garden City has already got its railway station, and railway sidings are being cut to that part of the land which, from its contour and position, is admirably suited for the erection of factories. This is screened by thick belts of unbragued trees. It is out of sight of unbragued trees, and the prevailing winds will carry the noise and dust and any little smoke there may be. Electricity and gas will be used as motive power.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

In order that the railway sidings and the goods station beside the factories may be in keeping with the town, the banks and sidings are to be planted with trees and shrubs. Part of the first cutting has been so decorated. By the way, a certain railway—the line to Cambridge—already bisects the town.

The important questions of water, gas, sewage, etc., have been satisfactorily settled, and in making the roads first and foremost in relation to the dwellings and principal parts of the town, the directors of the First Garden City, Limited—the promoters of the town—are in a position to lay out an ideal city.

Further, care has been taken to make the roads with easy gradients, a task that is rendered easy and economical by the natural resources of the estate. Except where the nature of the ground has suggested curves, straight roads have been adopted, in many cases for the special purpose of affording views of the parks, commons, country, and main buildings.

LAYING OUT ROADS.

For the central square of the town a level plateau has been chosen near the existing station. From this plateau the ground slopes gently down on all sides, except towards Letchworth. The central square, which will give ready access to all parts of the town, have been so planned that glimpses of the open country will be obtainable along them from the heart of the town, while they will afford to those approaching from the outskirts good views of the central buildings.

The building of the city is not to be rushed, for the Garden City is to be developed stage by stage until the whole has been completed, a population of 300,000 being provided for. The total area likely to be developed is, approximately, 1,200 acres, inclusive of Norton Common and roads, and to this has to be added the land which will be used for residential purposes round Letchworth Park—viz., about one hundred acres. Of the above total area about one hundred and ten acres are reserved for factories, railway sidings, gasworks, and similar development. By adding one hundred acres of Letchworth Park to the above area of 1,300 acres, it will be seen that considerably over one-third of the estate will be occupied by the town and the public parks, leaving the remainder for agricultural purposes.

DIAMONDS BY THE TON.

\$15,000,000 Worth Taken From African Mines Annually.

It is possible for one to gain some idea of the enormous wealth of the South African mines from the fact that \$15,000,000 worth of diamonds are taken yearly from the four largest mines. The cost of obtaining these diamonds amounts yearly to half their value, so that the annual net profit from the four mines is estimated at about \$7,500,000. Each ton of diamonds represents a value of \$300,000,000, and up to the year 1892 these four mines produced ten tons of diamonds, with an aggregate value of \$300,000,000. In 1895, less than 2,435,541 carats of the precious stones, weighing about half a ton, were obtained. To the diamondiferous mines belongs the distinction of having produced the largest diamond ever mined in the world. It weighed 670 carats, and in its uncut state was the size of a hen's egg.

A woman is seldom as strict with her children as she is with her husband. It is said that not a single article has been lost within the city without being recovered.

RARE WEDDING PRESENTS

CZAR AND CZARINA'S COSTLY GIFT.

The Silver Wedding Present of the King and Queen of Greece.

The magnificent and costly presents which have been lavished recently on distinguished couples call to mind some of the truly regal gifts that have fallen to the lot of happy brides and fortunate bridegrooms in past years, a single one of which has often represented a large fortune. When the present King of Italy married his beautiful wife, the Czar and Czarina presented to the bride a single diamond ornament which is said to have cost 2,000,000 francs; and the wedding presents of Princess Henrietta of Belgium and her husband, the Duc de Nemours, were so numerous and so massive that they filled 150 boxes and weighed eleven tons.

A remarkable and costly Royal present was that given to the King and Queen of Greece in honor of their silver wedding. It was the joint gift of eight near relatives, including our own King and Queen, and consisted of a massive silver table-service, richly ornamented with gold. There were 796 plates and 131 dishes, each piece bearing the tercentenary monograms of the happy couple.

When Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, daughter of the great financier, became the bride of Mr. Satterlee, her father gave her bonds worth \$1,000,000, a magnificent house on the Hudson, and a tiara and exquisite collar and corsage-ornament of diamonds—presents representing

AT LEAST \$1,750,000.

and there were 400 other presents, including chests of gold and silver plate, jewellery of fabulous price, old tapestries, and costly paintings and bric-a-brac for which Europe had been ransacked.

It is interesting, perhaps, to add that this wonderful wedding cost \$175,000. The flowers used in decorating the church represented \$12,500; \$50,000 is given as the price of the bridal trousseau, and \$5,000 was spent on the wedding-gown alone. The guests numbered 2,500, and, in the words of a reporter, represented "fully a million dollars," and for their reception and entertainment Mr. Morgan's Madison Square mansion was transformed into "a veritable Aladdin's Palace," the tapestries used in adorning the walls alone being valued at \$500,000.

But even Miss Morgan's tributes of gems had to pale their fires before the dazzling array of precious stones which Mr. D'Arcy lavished on his bride, Miss Nutting, a few years ago. These are but a few of the contents of that wonderful jewelbox, worthy to figure as the dower of an Eastern King's daughter: A rope of 400 pearls, all of exquisite color and perfect shape; a diamond and turquoise necklace and earrings, the diamonds set with a single enormous stone flashing like the sun pendant from the middle of it; a diamond bracelet, with a diamond ball watch hanging from it.

A LARGE DIAMOND SUN.

Buttons of diamonds and blue enamel—and so on through an interminable list, the very reading of which almost blind one's eyes with its suggestions of dazzling display.

When Miss Tweed, daughter of "Boss" Tweed was married in 1871, it was said that a million dollars was a modest estimate of the value of the presents she received. In the words of a chronicler, "An entire upper floor in the Tweed mansion was given to a display of the wedding presents. There were more gold silver plate and jewels than could be stored in each of the millions of dollars. And equally fortunate was Miss Helen McLaughlin, when Dr. Carroll led her to the altar, for her presents were so many and valuable that her father had a large burglar-proof vault built to keep them in. It required four enormous vans to remove them from the house, and a strong guard of police escorted them through the streets.

Among the hundreds of presents were a dinner-service of solid gold; a necklace of almost matchless diamonds, each stone weighing 94 carats; 400 cases of all the rarest and most costly wares—Royal Worcester, Limoges, Dresden, etc.; vases of gold and silver; and pictures, statuary, and bric-a-brac gathered from every part of the world.

Lady of the House (to her friend) "What do you suppose has happened?" At the last ball my Elsie made the acquaintance of a young man who was obviously interested. He was a good match, so I sent him frequent invitations to dinner, and as I knew he was a great gourmand I employed the best cook that was to be had." Her friend—"And your plan succeeded?" "Well, not exactly. The villain found out and married my cook."

A good "part" was bragging before a lot of girls to how when he married he should go off with her wedding with a cigar in his mouth. A handsome girl, who was suspected of having done her best to catch him, exclaimed—"Disgusting! I should knock it out of your mouth!" "Pardon me," was the retort, "you would not be there."

An Irishman was in the company of a widow, to whom he was paying his addresses, when on giving a shudder, she made use of the common expression that "someone was walking over her grave." Pat, anxious for every opportunity of showing his affection for the lady on his choice, exclaimed—"By the powers, ma'am, but I wish I was the happy man!"

Borne has the reputation of being the most honest town in Switzerland. It is said that not a single article has been lost within the city without being recovered.

WOODS INDIANS.

A Constant Source of Delight to Travel With Them.

The Woods Indians, as Mr. Stewart Edward White calls the Ojibwas and Woods Cree north of Lake Superior, are distinctly nomadic. They search out new trapping-grounds and new fisheries, they pay visits, and seem even to enjoy travel for the sake of exploration. This life, says the author of "The Forest," inevitably develops and fosters an expertness of woodcraft almost beyond belief.

Another phase of this almost perfect correspondence to environment is the readiness with which an Indian will meet an emergency. We are accustomed to rely first of all on the skilled labor of some one we can hire; second, if we undertake the job ourselves, on the tools made for us by skilled labor; and third, on the shops to supply us with the material we need. Hardly one in a lifetime are we thrown entirely on our own resources. Then we bungle and provide a makeshift.

The Woods Indian possesses his knife and his light ax. He never improves makeshifts. No matter what the exigency or how complicated the demand, his experience answers with accuracy. Utensils and tools he knows exactly where to find. He is not a tool-maker, but a tool-user. Whether it is the construction of a bark receptacle, water-tight or not; the making of a pair of snow-shoes; the repairing of a badly smashed canoe, the building of a shelter, or the fashioning of a paddle.

At noon, when the twilight broke his axelove square off. This to us would have been a serious affair. Probably if left to ourselves, we should have stuck in some sort of a rough handle made of a straight sapling, which would have escaped well enough until we could have bought another. By the time we had cooked dinner that Indian had fashioned another helve. We compared it with a manufactured helve. It was as well shaped, as smooth, as nicely balanced. In fact, as we laid the new and the old side by side, we could not have said workmanlike evidence of the workmanship which had been made by machine and which by hand.

Tawabinsay then turned out the wood from the ax, retempered the steel, set the new helve, and wedged it neatly with ironwood wedges. The whole affair, including the cutting of the timber, consumed perhaps half an hour.

To travel with a Woods Indian is a constant source of delight on this account. The Indian rarely needs to hunt for the materials he requires. He knows exactly where they grow, and he turns as directly to them as a clerk would turn to his shelves. To problem of the living of physical life, to the Woods Indian, is his various experience. You may travel with Indians for years, and learn every summer something new and delightful about how to take care of yourself.

PRESCRIBING OUR WEST.

"I have strenuously objected to the easy-going ways of the majority of far Western druggists," said the commercial, "but thus far I don't seem to have made much of an impression on them. I was in a Wyoming town last month, and feeling aguish I went to the drug store and got some quinine capsules. An hour after taking them I went to bed, and it was about midnight when I was aroused by the landlady, who asked: 'Stranger, are you feelin' all right?'"

"Yes, pretty well," I replied. "No horrible pains nor nothing?" "No. But why do you ask?" "I guess you'd better come downstairs. The druggist says there's some mistake about them pills. I want to tell you, though, that he's a powerful good feller, and never gives a hint of any purpose."

"I had begun to curl before I was out of bed," continued the commercial. "I remembered that the druggist seemed to be careless in serving me, and, while the capsules had thus far had no bad effect, it did not take me long to imagine that I had swallowed ten grains of morphine and was good for an excursion somewhere. I made light work of climbing into my clothes, and, as I descended, and there I found the druggist as calm as an old shoe."

"I think I put up morphine for quinine for one of three persons," he explained, "and so I called round to see if you were dead. Let me look at the box."

"By John, man," I yelled at him, "but do you make a regular habit of killing somebody once a week with your old drugs? If you have poisoned me—"

"Those are quinine, sure enough," he interrupted, as he opened a capsule and tasted. "You can go back to bed, stranger."

"But I want to know about this thing. Why do you keep your morphine and quinine side by side? Why don't you have your mind—"

"You are all right and have no cause for complaint," he said, as he lighted a cigar and smoked something that relieved in his mind. "But who got the morphine?" I asked.

"Lung Sing, the Chinaman, probably, and it's all right. It was lung sing who sold me that B. I. Birdsal, and it don't matter which, as the boys are going to hang both of 'em to-morrow!"

TROPICAL GOLD MINE.

There is a gold mine in Australia which is three thousand feet deep, and the various tunnels are so hot that cold water has to be continually sprayed over the miners working the lode. The temperature is usually about 108 degrees, and the men have to work almost naked in order to take the heat.

If a woman can't keep a secret she can always find some other woman to help.

MILES ABOVE THE CLOUDS

ARTISTS WHO WORK UNDER DRAMATIC CONDITIONS.

Painting Pictures at a Height of Twenty Thousand Feet.

There is something impressive in the very thought of a man sitting 20,000 feet above the world of men, amid the solitude of the highest Himalayas, with snow-clad ridges and peaks stretching for a score of miles on every side, and with not a vestige of any form of life to be seen anywhere.

This is a fact which Mr. A. D. McCormick makes light of, though he pleads guilty to a little pride at having painted a picture a few hundred feet higher than any other artist who ever lived. "At that height," he was but 3,000 feet below the summit of the Pioneer Peak, in the Himalayas—he says, "the slightest exertion makes even the strongest man gasp, through the air being so rarefied; and when I sat down to a rarefied strenuous exertion to cross one leg over the other, and it made me gasp and pant as though after an athletic struggle. At this twenty-thousand-foot-high camping-place I sat on a water-color painting, which was at least the merit of being a record as to being painted at a vast height, though I made several water-color drawings not many thousand feet below."

The King's marine painter, Commander Martineau, often practices his art under conditions which many would find not only most uncomfortable, but also physically impossible. "What I do," he says, "is to arrange a large basket either at the end of the bowsprit or at the stern, and then crawl inside it and get the sailors to lower me a few feet."

BY MEANS OF A ROPE.

Here I remain suspended as the ship pursues her course, watching the tumbling waters and taking rough notes in my sketch-book. Of course, you must be a good sailor for this sort of thing." We should think so, indeed!

But the Chevalier has had more than one predecessor who pursued art with an equal enthusiasm and under as great difficulties. Turner once, when he was overtaken by a snowstorm at sea, had himself lashed to the mast, so that he might observe it without fear of being pitched into the tumbling waters; and Claude Vernet, a famous eighteenth-century painter, always made a point of going out to sea when a storm was raging; and on one occasion, when everyone else on board was praying for a safe deliverance, he threw up his hands—he was luckily fastened to the mast—in an ecstasy of admiration and exclaimed, "How glorious it is!" Mr. Caledon Cameron ran terrible risks when he was painting his enormous picture, "Niagara in Winter," spending scores of hours suspended from the cliffs at dizzy heights at the foot of a rope. Verestchagin, the great Russian artist of Russia, who perished so tragically a short time ago, was as much at home on the battlefield as in his studio, and would calmly produce his sketch-book and make a drawing while bullets were whistling past his ears and the flash of swords and bayonets was in his eyes. He was

WOUNDED MANY A TIME

while following his art, "I have been hit here," he once said, pointing to his leg, "and there," pointing to his forehead, "and there, and there. I have been wounded all over. But it was necessary. There was no other way to obtain the facts. War painted otherwise is simply an illusion, a myth, a farce." Even the greatest of Japanese artists, has many a time risked his life to procure a desired sketch. On one occasion, while a fierce fire was raging in Tokio, he calmly took his easel and sat down in the very midst of the furnace of blazing and tumbling houses and painted until his clothes caught fire and he was compelled to retreat to a safer distance.

Among men who pursue their art under difficulties a very high place indeed should be awarded to Mr. Bartman Hiles, who produces the most remarkable paintings with his mouth. As a boy of eight he was run over by a Bristol tramcar and lost both his arms; but such was the boy's pluck and love of art that he set to work to learn to draw and to paint with his mouth. Within two years he had won a first-class certificate for free-hand drawing. Mr. Charles Fels, the Flemish artist, it may be remembered, was born without arms, and yet, holding his brushes between his teeth, he was able to paint pictures of surpassing merit; and James Carter, whose arms had been rendered useless by paralysis, produced canvases which won the enthusiastic admiration of Landseer himself—London Tit-Bits.

"Sir," remarked the rich father to the sailor, "after the investigations I have made into your character, I cannot give you my daughter Emma." "All right," answered the persistent sailor; "then how about one of the others?" "I wish you would lend me a trifle to buy a cornet; I've found one that I must have." "Who owns it?" "The man who lodges in the rooms above me."

Mother—"What is the trouble between you and Charles?" Mrs. New—"I always heard Charles was fond of the turf, but I simply can't make him touch the lawn-mower!"

The champagne that is served at the King's table does not bear any label, so that none of the guests can tell what brand he is drinking.

One Briton in forty is red-headed.

THE MARVELS OF RADIUM

RADIATORS ARE PROJECTED AT THE SPEED OF 20,000 MILES A SECOND.

Not before during this session perhaps has so large and brilliant an audience occupied the theatre of the Royal Institution as assembled recently, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, to hear Prof. Ernest Rutherford, to hear of the latest results attained in the investigation of radium and other radio-active bodies, says the London Telegraph. Prof. Rutherford's fame had preceded him. Though still a young man, having been born in New Zealand in 1871, he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has for the last six years been professor of physics in McGill University, Montreal. He has gained much distinction by research into the properties of thorium and radium.

The professor began with illustrations of the now well known facts of radioactivity. The (a) rays are positively electrified matter, and are projected at the rate of 20,000 miles a second; the (b) rays are corpuscles, 1,000 times less than an atom of hydrogen, they are positively electrified, and travel 100,000 miles a second; while the (c) rays resemble those discovered by Röntgen.

THE EMANATION.

is a gas, which, strange to say, gives off precisely the same radiations as the radium from which it is derived. Darkening the room, the professor showed that there was a sufficient amount of luminosity in an extremely small quantity of the emanation. By an ingenious method he also managed to throw on the screen a picture of Sir V. Crookes' spectroscope, by which a chemically prepared plate is seen to be bombarded by brilliant scintillations of these almost infinitesimal corpuscles.

Radium is a species of atomic matter which is breaking up. The particles it throws off leave a residuum which is the element helium, the lightest substance known except hydrogen. It is matter—possibly primeval matter—undergoing dissolution. It may be the other elements, such as iron, copper, gold, in the infinite past have undergone a similar process, or may now be undergoing it; yet so slowly that it cannot be perceived. Radium in its breaking up—perhaps by atomic explosions—gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, a hundred thousand times greater than any chemical combination. Coal and oxygen of the air combined and yield heat sufficient to propel an Atlantic liner, but thousands of tons are required to cross the ocean; a pound or two of radium would do as much work.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

and Mr. Soddy have lately shown that half this wonderful energy would be exhausted in about 2,000 years, but the whole of it is not less than 50,000 years. It has also been shown that though we can procure exceedingly little of the precious mineral, it is widely diffused, and probably as we descend into the earth's crust the quantity increases. This being so, there would seem to be enough radium to account for the heat which the earth's interior is always giving out. Long ago Lord Kelvin (who was present, and the mention of whose name evoked a plaudite) showed that the earth could hardly be 100,000,000 years old, and most probably not more than 20,000,000, allowing for the rate at which a once white-hot globe would cool. But geologists demand many millions more. Lord Kelvin, however, made one prophetic reservation as to the extreme limit of the variation as to the source of new sources of energy were discovered. That new source of energy has been discovered, said Prof. Rutherford, in the radium and other radio-active bodies, and the geologists can have all the millions they require.

BOMBPROOF FUEL ROOM.

Coal Stored in the Solid Rock at Gibraltar.

The storing of coal at Gibraltar is accomplished by means of a very curious plant, which has just been completed for the pumping station at Landport.

In the huge rock fortress the coal store, boiler house and engine room adjoining are all necessarily compressed air, and are necessarily airtight. The store to which the coal has to be conveyed is hewn out of the solid rock, and is absolutely bombproof. A special feature is the arrangement of the coal plant in such a way that it does not interfere with the air pressure. The fifty-seven lifts from the coal tip fifty-seven feet below the horizontal traveler. The skip by which the coal is conveyed is raised by means of a steel wire rope working over pulleys and round a driving drum. The time occupied by the skip in traveling from the coal tip to coal store is five minutes. At this end and on a level with the motors, a sentry box is hewn out of the rock, and the man who controls the engine for hoisting the skip is seated in it, and has a full view of all three operations.

WHAT YOU ARE MADE OF.

It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 lbs. is composed of 90 lbs. of water, 3 lbs. of white of egg, a little less than 1 lb. of pure gold, 8 lbs. of fat, 8 lbs. of phosphate of lime, 1 lb. of carbonate of lime, 3 ozs. of sugar and starch, 7 ozs. of fluoride of calcium, 6 ozs. of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table-salt.

Successful men know when not to tempt failure.

TRADES FOR THE BLIND

MANY PROFESSIONS WHICH THEY CAN FOLLOW.

Musicians, Type-writers, Authors and Parsons, Among Other Things.

A very large number of professions now-a-days are open to the blind. Chief amongst these is that of music. From the proud position of prima donna, or concert pianist, down to the humble branches of pianoforte-tuning, music opens its arms to the entry of the sightless.

Mendel, the blind pianist, recently earned the rapturous praise of critics for his magnificent playing. He has a repertoire of a thousand pieces of all kinds, and his touch has been pronounced perfect by fellow-pianists. He has wonderful powers of memory and extemporisation. Of course, the art of music can be taught in all its branches to a man without the aid of written notes. The pupil is taught by familiarity with the sounds themselves, and may often gain a finer knowledge of the art than the man who scribbles exercises on reams of paper.

Hundreds of blind persons to-day engage in the occupations of music teachers, organists, and pianists. In the latter profession the person possessed of a good musical ear, but no special talent, may be almost sure of a living.

If the keys of the piano afford the means of a livelihood to the sightless, so do the keys of the typewriter. The blind typewriter is a being of the blind, and on the same machines as those in use by those who possess sight.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

being the use of punctured slips in blind notation instead of the "copy" otherwise in vogue.

There is, too, more than one system of blind shorthand, by which the afflicted person can qualify to be at once shorthand writer and typist.

The records of prowess on the part of blind people contain, of course, some marvellous prodigies. However, these have been generally persons well-born and wealthy, or gifted in an extraordinary degree.

Fawcett, the blind statesman, we know, but that wonderful man had already reached a high degree of mental power before becoming afflicted.

The proprietor of the New York World, Mr. Pulitzer, is blind, and daily transacts not only the business of that vast newspaper, but scores of other matters affecting the investment of his fortune and the management of his property. He, too, had made his position before affliction.

The President of the Second National Bank of Orange, New Jersey, is blind, but daily attends to his business, besides controlling various industries and properties.

It is not, therefore, difficult to find occupation, if one happens to be born in good circumstances. In fact, there are few positions one could not fill under such conditions, from the Premiership downwards. Authorship is as open to a blind man as it is to one possessing his sight, providing, of course, that the author can command the assistance of a secretary. Journalism, too, is a hopeful field for the blind man.

One London journalist, who, amongst other things, knows some seven European languages, had the misfortune to lose his sight a few years ago. Not only was his position unaffected, but he was able to continue work with unimpeded energy, with the exception of a secretary.

Foreign newspapers are regularly read out to him by his secretary, and the blind journalist translates each passage as it is read out. This done, he dictates the articles into suitable form for publication, and continues to earn

A LARGE WEEKLY WAGE.

The Church is a profession open to the blind, as also is the law, if the afflicted has the means to enable him to go in for either. There are several blind solicitors, and more than one blind barrister practising at the courts.

A blind architect is no impossibility, but a reality. In Boston there are several huge houses designed by a Mr. Reardon, who is absolutely blind.

Certain crafts are most suitable for the fingers of the blind, and many of the afflicted regularly work at them, and make money. Amongst these may be mentioned brush and broom making, the manufacture of baskets and mats, chair caning, wood-chopping, and mattress making.

Some seventy or eighty blind people earn regular wages at these trades at an institution in Tottenham Court Road, known as the Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind. Rows of patient craftsmen may be seen there turning out brushes and brooms, nimbly manipulating reeds.

Blind mat makers do splendid work, and are very thorough. Wood-chopping, if only to be able to afford a more delicate deliberation, blind men will do it to a real source of existence.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Germany," says a writer in "Vanities," is about to make a mighty effort to become civilized and to do away with the national habit of shovelling the food into the mouth with a knife.

Wellman's Corners

From Our Correspondent.

Everybody is looking forward to and planning for Wellman's big lawn social which is announced for the 19th inst. Mr. E. T. Williams and wife and Master Alex. of Marmora, paid the Corners a flying visit on Thursday last. Rev. D. Balfour was not able to take his work on Sunday on account of the illness of his son, but his place was well filled by Mr. Jas. Scott, who preached an able sermon from Prov. 10: 29, "Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he."

Master Harry and Miss Cecil Wootton of Buffalo, are spending the summer months at their grandfather's, Mr. D. Wootton, of this place.

Mrs. Chesboro of Detroit, is assisting in the care of her sister, Mrs. J. Heale, who, we regret to say, is worse.

Miss Hadel Anderson of this place is visiting Miss Lucy Williams at Marmora.

Anson News

Mr. Frank Weaver, of Hornellsville, N. Y., is home on a visit to his parents. Mr. Feeny, of Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Hoard.

Messrs. Arthur and Hubert Burke spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. A. McMullen.

Mrs. Walter Cummings, of Toronto, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Rachel Johnson and Miss Jessie Rutherford, of Colborne, and Mr. Fred Walsh, of Warkworth, are the guests of the Misses Weaver.

Mrs. Hulse and niece, of Trenton, are spending a few days at Mrs. McKim's.

Mrs. E. Jeffrey of Belleville is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. Chant.

Misses Vita and Flossie Bailey spent a few days at Harold last week.

Mr. R. Hoard has nearly completed his new barn, which adds greatly to the appearance of the place.

Mrs. A. McMullen received a beautiful card of pressed flowers which grew along the banks of the river Jordan, from a friend who lately returned from the S. S. convention held at Jerusalem.

Harold News

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss Elsie LaPrad, of Tacoma, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. Heath.

Farmers are busy threshing their fall grain. The yield is said to be good.

We are sorry to lose our friend, Miss M. Holcomb, who leaves on Friday to resume her duties as nurse in Tacoma.

The lawn social held at St. Thomas' Church on Friday night was a great success. Net proceeds \$85.

Misses Vita and Flossie, and Master Garnet Bailey visited friends here last week.

Thieves have been helping themselves to the contents of the cellars of some of our neighbors' best of us.

The Misses Thompson of Springbrook, and Miss Math of Belleville, visited Miss Alice Scott on Friday.

Work which has been delayed for some time on our new school house has begun in earnest, and we are likely to have it for use before the cold weather sets in.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson and son visited at Mr. Scott's on Sunday.

Miss Blanche Turner of Tamworth, is visiting at Mr. Richard Bailey's.

Mrs. Crosby is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Potts.

We are pleased to see that our teacher, Mr. Ashley, does not forget us even in holiday time.

Foxboro Notes

(From Our Correspondent.)

The ice cream social held on the lawn of the Methodist Church was a decided success. The grounds could not have been nicer, while the evening was all that could be desired. Stirling Band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music to a very appreciative audience. Proceeds amounted to about \$150.

Mr. Claude Sherwood, of Peterboro, spent a few days with friends in our village.

Miss Chant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chant of Newbury, spent two weeks the guest of Miss Flo Thompson.

Mrs. Leona Hubble, accompanied by Miss Lucile Hubble of the Ritchie Co., are spending a few weeks in Ransomville, N. Y.

The funeral of the late Mr. Jno. Shaw took place in the Methodist Church on Sunday, July 31st, at 11 a.m., the Rev. C. L. Thompson officiating. Mr. Shaw had been a resident in this vicinity for a number of years, and was highly respected by his neighbors, and had many warm friends. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, two sons, and a daughter, and one daughter, Ora. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the whole community.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is still confined to her bed on account of illness.

Mrs. M. Chown of Belleville, and Master Herbie Chown, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sims.

Mr. Stephen Badgley is improving the looks of his place by painting his house and barn.

Colic and Diarrhoea—A Remedy that is Prompt and Pleasant.

The prompt results produced by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy together with its pleasant taste holds it for its place in many households. Mr. W. F. Taylor, a merchant of Chamberlain, Minn., writes: "I have used your Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy many times and with men and women, for colic, cholera and it always gives relief promptly and pleasantly." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Britain protested to Russia against the latter declaring foodstuffs to be contraband.

Three Rochester men enticed away two waitresses from a Kingston hotel, and the proprietor thumped two of the men and got ten dollars from the other, under threat of prosecution, before they got off.

Already suits for damages to the amount of \$230,000 have been filed by sufferers from the General Slocum disaster at New York. The company seeks to obtain a ruling limiting its liability to \$5,000, the value of the beached bulk.

Turkish Conspirators.

Midhat Pasha, formerly a power in Turkey as leader of a reform party, brought about the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz. Prince Murad then was proclaimed sultan. Five days later the ex-sultan committed suicide, a fact which was proved by nineteen doctors. Ten days after this tragedy Sultan Murad became insane and was deposed and Abdul Hamid ascended the throne, and Midhat was banished, but was received with so much favor in Europe that the sultan became nervous and recalled him and appointed him governor of Syria. Here he did much good, but found himself called upon to resign in 1880. He next became governor general of Smyrna, but shortly afterward he was arrested with Mehmet Rushid Pasha and others on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Abdul Aziz. The trial dragged on for months, and Midhat, with others, was condemned to death, but on the intervention of the English government his sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. Midhat was sent to Taif, in Arabia, where many attempts were made to poison him, which were frustrated by his servant. One night, however, he was dragged from his room by some of the sultan's officials and strangled.

Strategy of the Cuckoo.

The Indian fruit cuckoo, which, like all members of the cuckoo family, lays its eggs in the nests of other birds and thus avoids the trouble of hatching them, is said to exhibit most interesting strategy in dealing with crows, which are its enemies. Whereas the hen, an inconspicuous speckled gray bird, conceals herself in the foliage, the cock, remarkable for his brilliant black plumage and crimson eyes, places himself on a perch near a crow's nest and makes a great noise. The crows immediately rush out to attack him, and he takes to flight with them in pursuit. The hen meanwhile slips into the nest and deposits an egg. Sometimes the crows get back before the egg is laid, and then the intruding hen cuckoo gets a trouncing.—Youth's Companion.

Origin of the Picture Postal Cards.

The originator of pictorial post cards was a Frenchman, M. Besnardeau of Lille-la-Guillaume, in the department of La Sarthe. To this gentleman occurred the happy thought at the time of the war with Germany that, as there were 40,000 conscripts, most of them somewhat illiterate, in the camp of Conlie, he might as well sell them cards instead of paper and envelopes. He did so, illustrating his cards with pictures of cannons and shells, quickly cleared out his stock and responded to the continuing demand by issuing a second series, with spaces on which soldiers were invited to write the names of any battles in which they might have taken part.—Westminster Gazette.

The Leopard and the Kid.

To illustrate how perfectly he had the animal under control Professor Bach of Berlin once put a live kid in the cage with a leopard. Then the professor fixed his glittering eye on the savage beast and willed that he should remain quiescent. There was something wrong with the thought transference, for the leopard immediately changed his spots, and so did the kid. A bleat, a growl and a crunch, and the illustration was ruined.

Milk and Bright's Disease.

A physician suffering with Bright's disease and weighing 155 pounds began to restrict himself exclusively to a milk diet, taking one quart at each meal, or three quarts daily. Soon no traces of his former ailment was perceptible. He gained thirty pounds in flesh, and this notwithstanding constant attention to professional duties both day and night.—Chicago News.

An Experienced Opinion.

Father—Daughter, Algeron Von Spook wants to marry you. Daughter—What! That man! Why, papa, I wouldn't have him. He hasn't any sense. Father—Of course not; of course not. You don't suppose he would be wanting to get married if he had, do you?

Got It.

"Fact is," said the one man, "I married because I was lonely as much as for any other reason. To put it tersely, I married for sympathy." "Well," said the other man, "you have mine."

Herculean Labors.

Naggsby—What did he leave to charity? Waggsby—He left it the biggest job it ever tackled—that of covering his multitude of sins.

Still the Work Goes On.

"Any more germs, doctor?" "Oh, yes. We are now in hot pursuit of the germs that eat the other germs."

Various Methods.

All men must make their choices. Some are wise and some are rash. Some state men raise the voice, and some others raise the cash.

He Had a Perpetual One.

"Riddles," they said, "do not seem to interest you?" "No," he replied, "I married one."

Thrift.

That quaint old adage never grows sear— "A penny saved is a penny won." The white ducks father were last year are now the ducklings of his son.

Spoke Too Late.

She—You married me for my money. He—Well, no use to grieve over it now. It's all gone.—Town Topics

The Hindoo Idea of Wit.

An English lady reformer of uncertain age who visited India to deliver a lecture told the audience that she would be happy to answer any question, upon which a fat baboo came to the front with "How old are you?" "Oh, no," she replied; "I don't mean questions of that sort; only ones connected with the subject of the lecture." "Are you forty?" continued the baboo, nowise abashed. "No, I won't answer such a question," was the reply. "Are you fifty?" continued her tormentor. "Oh, no; I told you I won't answer such questions." "Are you sixty?" "Oh, no, no, no; I'm not sixty," the lady responded precipitately. A shikari out of patience shooting was seen in fits of laughter, slapping his thighs in the ecstasy of his glee. On inquiring the cause of his hilarity, he hurriedly said: "Hush, sahib! That cooly," indicating one of the beaters, "has just been bitten by a green snake, but he thinks it is only a thorn! Don't tell him or he'll be frightened and stop beating."—From General Garard's "Leaves From the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman."

The Jade Jokai Loved.

Of one phase of his life Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, wrote in disgust: "Well, confess it I must. I have a sweetheart, for whose sake I have been faithless not only to my wife, but to my muse also—a sweetheart who has appropriated my best ideas and whose slave I was and still am. Often have I wasted half my fortune upon her and rushed blindly into misfortune to please her. For her sake I have patiently endured insult, ridicule and reprobation; for her sake I have staked life and liberty. Now, if she had been a pretty young damsel there might have been some excuse for me, but she was a nasty, old, painted figurehead of a beldame, a flirting, faithless, fickle, foul mouthed, scandal-mongering old liar, whom the whole world courts, who makes fools of all her wooers and changes her lovers as often as she changes her dress. Her name is Politics, and may the plague take her!"

Customs of the Kafirs.

The author of a book on the Kafirs of South Africa says: "The women are, on the whole, in favor of polygamy. Sometimes a woman who has a dozen other 'sisters,' as they call fellow wives, will go to a woman and ask her if she does not feel lonely. No one can visit a large kraal—such, for example, as the king's kraal in Swaziland—where there are hundreds of huts, and not feel that there is a certain charm in the social life of the place. It is a sort of college life, and frequently my thoughts have reverted to my old varsity days, and it has struck me that if one could imagine a set of men living in the old court of Trinity surrounded by wives and children, with a social circle in which every one was related to every one else, one might get some idea of the sheer joy of life amid 1,000 relations."

Swallows and Microbes.

Swallows and other migratory birds invariably shun those places which are in the slightest degree infected by noxious microbes. Thus they are never to be found in districts where cholera, yellow fever, the plague and other epidemic diseases prevail. The districts which they select as their temporary homes are in all respects the most healthy that can be found. It is evident from this that persons who are afraid of catching cholera or other infectious diseases ought not to live in places which are shunned by these birds.

A Useless Verdict.

"Yes," said the old traveler, "I was on a jury in California once. It was a murder trial. I didn't want the fellow hanged and so stuck out against it in other eleven for nine days, looked up in the jury room in a verdict of 'Not guilty,' and then I was ready to stab myself with spite."

"What about?"

"Cause the mob had hanged the prisoner on the very first day we were locked up."

Enjoy What You Can.

To be soured by poverty or to be hardened by it is a mistake—an error of thought. Instead of enjoying our life we are cramping ourselves. It is as if we were set at a feast and sulkily refused to enjoy a few dishes because we could not reach everything on the table and make ourselves sick, like foolish children that we are.

A Telling Stroke.

The hare easily caught up to the tortoise. "Well, old man, you're not much of a runner," he sneered. "No," admitted the tortoise, "I'm not. I think I'll try for the crew. You see, I'm quite at home in the shell."

A Distinction.

"Can a man patent a scientific discovery?" asked the commercial person. "It isn't usually done," answered the scientist. "But some of them ought to be copyrighted as literary productions."

No Trifling Detail.

Miss Truesome—In I to understand. Papa, that everything is settled in regard to my wedding? Mr. Truesome—Yes, my dear, everything—but the bills!

Explained.

Piker—Why did they call the medieval period the "dark ages?" Professor—Because it was knight time.

When a real meek man gets good and mad, he comes mighty near having fits.—Atchison Globe.

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Making Sure.

Mr. Tottlerly—Could you marry a very old man with a good deal of money if he told you frankly how old he was and how much he was worth? Miss Timely—How much is he worth?

Then He Went.

Unwelcome Suitor—That's a lovely song. It always carries me away. She said: If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both I would have sung it earlier in the evening.

The Usual Formula.

It makes no difference how small a boy is, when his mother scolds him she always says, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a big boy like you!"

He who commits an injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Fifty-six of a band of 60 revolutionists were killed by Turkish troops in the village of Erzerum, Armenia.

Passengers on the "Diamond Special," of the Illinois Central, were held up by highwaymen on the outskirts of Chicago and relieved of more than \$1,000.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

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Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—32,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does finest baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel; 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-Hi-o Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except against the Corporation of the City of Belleville. Money to Loan at 4.5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone No. 185.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN on license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

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tiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, etc.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Onta-
rio.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, etc. Office over J. Boldrick & Mc-
O. Potts's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAnany Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.

**TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO School of Dentistry, who is visiting**
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Home Magazine
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY
After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50 52 Numbers.
New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says:—“I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years.”

“The Knights of the Macabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct.”

“I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY
CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
cured.”

O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant re-
lief in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
eases, and all ailments that are caused
from the accumulation of uric acid.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
they do not gripe. Price 25c. per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
24 QUEEN ST. EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.

When You Buy Insurance
you should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, even more so.

THIRTY COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Bel-
ter get our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local columns will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Passenger 10:17 a.m.
Passenger 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Jas. Bold-
rick for a very fine bass—a four-pounder
—from Crow Lake.

Mr. Clement began work on the
cement sidewalks on Friday last, com-
mencing at the eastern side of the vil-
lage.

A BICYCLE in good condition, for sale.
REV. J. H. H. COLEMAN.

We learn that Mr. Geo. H. Conley
has sold his residence on Edward street to
Mr. Wm. Laby, of Sidney. Mr. and
Mrs. Conley intend going to the North-
west.

The Rev. Canon Macmorine, D. D.,
Rector of St. James' Church, Kingston,
will be the preacher at both services
(8.30 and 7 p.m.) next Sunday in St.
John's Church.

A meeting of the executive of the
Rawdon, Stirling, and Marmora Sab-
bath School Association will be held at
Spring Brook on Tuesday next, August
9th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

If the person who stole a pair of
second-hand nails from the back of Fred
Ward's store last week will return them,
I will reward him with a pair of brand new
ones. F. T. WARD.

A PRACTICAL TEST.—The Brockville
Recorder says: “The Recorder can
tell pretty well how effective the Sun-
day sermons are by the number of de-
linquent subscribers who settle up on
Monday.”

Judging by the small number of de-
linquents who have recently settled
their accounts with the NEWS-ARGUS,
the Sunday sermons seem to have had
but little effect on many. Perhaps
they don't go to church.

The county road gang arrived here on
Monday, and spent three days in grad-
ing a portion of Front and Mill streets,
putting a lot of dirt from the sides in
the centre of the road. It was under-
stood that a coating of crushed stone
would be put on the streets, but this
they do not intend doing, and the whole
gang left for the south this morning.
The work done will be of little benefit,
and Stirling can still maintain its record
of having the worst county roads in
Hastings county. Other places can
have the stone crusher working for
weeks and have good roads, while the
county roads here have two or three
days' work in grading every third year,
and that is all the attention they get.
It is time there was a change.

Fatal Accident.

A very sad accident occurred yester-
day near Oak Hill Lake. Mrs. B. Win-
sor, with four of her children, went to
visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B.
Saries, arriving there about ten o'clock
in the forenoon. She, and two of the
children got out of the rig, and Mrs.
Winsor proceeded to unhitch the horse,
leaving the eldest girl holding the
youngest child, an infant of about seven
months, in the buggy. Having as she
thought unhitched the horse, she started
it up, but it appears had forgotten to
unhitch one trace, and the horse took
fright and ran a short distance, upset-
ting the buggy, and injuring the young-
est child so that it died in a few hours,
never becoming conscious. The little
girl holding the child had one arm
broken, and received a bad scalp wound,
but it is thought is not seriously in-
jured. Mrs. Winsor, in her endeavor to
stop the horse, was thrown down and
received some injuries, but not of a serious
nature.

The Madoc Review says: “The Li-
cense Commissioners for North Hastings
held a meeting in Madoc on Tuesday
afternoon. Their principal business
was in connection with the granting of
a shop license to Mr. Geo. Kerr in this
village. It will be remembered that at
the regular meeting last winter the
granting of this license was opposed by
an influential deputation of citizens,
and the license was only extended for
three months in order to allow of the
stock being run off. At the meeting on
Tuesday a largely signed petition was
presented to the Commissioners, oppos-
ing the granting of the license, but the
officials took another view of the mat-
ter and decided to extend the license
for the whole year. The liquor licen-
ses in Madoc therefore remain as hereto-
fore.”

This is an entirely different version of
the meeting of the license commission-
ers from that which we had previously
received. It is evident that the com-
missioners had not sufficient backbone to
stand by their former decision not to
grant any shop licenses in North Has-
tings. From all the information that
has reached us we are inclined to believe
that the newly-appointed inspectors have
used every influence in his power to
have a renewal of all the shop licenses;
and that the reason the one in Stirling
was not granted a renewal was because
the license department at Toronto sent
an intimation that it would not be al-
lowed. As it is appears that the
Commissioners have no will of their
own, and only hold office to do the In-
spector's bidding.

An amendment has been made to the
Post Office Act which is intended to ex-
clude from the mails objectionable
quick advertisements. It provides that
pamphlets, books, newspapers, and
other printed matter containing ad-
vertisements of marvellous or improb-
able cures may be excluded from the
mails. The amendment is a good one,
and we hope it may become law.

Base Ball—Marmora vs. Stirling.

There was a good attendance at the
base ball game at Victoria Park, on
Tuesday afternoon last, when the home
team played the Marmora nine. The
game was a good one up to the 5th in-
nings, only one run being scored and
that by Stirling. In the fifth innings,
partly through loose playing, the home
team allowed the visitors to tally four
runs. This innings seemed to have an
effect on the work of the home team
during the remainder of the match. Mar-
mora boys played a very good game,
but the home team did not put up their
usual play, which partly accounts for
their defeat. Mr. Chas. Shannon, of
Marmora, acted as umpire, and a num-
ber of his decisions in the last five in-
nings were very unsatisfactory for the
home team and certainly had their
effect on the result of the game. The
following is the score by innings:—
MARMORA.....0 0 0 4 2 1 0 5—12
STIRLING.....1 0 0 0 1 1 1 2—6

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last.
Members all present. Minutes of last
regular and special meetings read and
approved.

The following accounts were read,
and on motion were ordered to be paid:
B. R. Wright, for freight, \$.89
H. Warren & Son, supplies, 2.39
Chas. Mott, work on streets, 1.00
J. E. Halliwell, registration and
postage, 1.78
News-Argus, printing, 15.50
W. H. Gould, work on streets, 6.00
Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Dr. Zwick, that the Reeve and
clerk be instructed to issue orders for
all accounts for work on streets signed
by the chairman of street committee.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Mr. Hough, that the Reeve be in-
structed to purchase a suitable debenture
book for the treasurer. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Mr. Mather, that this Council make
a grant of \$25 to Mrs. Wheeler, to as-
sist in bearing the loss she has sustained
through an accident. Carried. (This
accident was caused by a defective side-
walk.)

The School Board made a requisition
for \$2,240.65 for maintenance of the Pub-
lic School; and for \$759.35 for the High
School, making a total of \$3000 for
school purposes.

The county had sent in a requisition
for \$518 for county purposes.
Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by
Dr. Zwick, that the clerk be instructed to
return the requisition of the School
Board for explanation of the item for
note, and the item for debenture.

A number of applications having been
made for street crossings, the matter
was discussed by Council, and the prin-
ciple was concurred in by all that no
crossings should be made except at
street corners where they would be of
use to the public generally.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 865
boxes cheese were offered by the follow-
ing factories:—

	White
3 Central	90
4 Enterprise	60
6 Harold	60
7 Kingston	50
8 Marmora	90
9 Maple Leaf	90
10 Monarch	35
11 Riverside	100
12 Shamrock	90
14 Spring Brook	90
15 Stirling	90
17 Glen	90

Whitton bought the board at 7 11/16c.
Board meets next Wednesday at 2
o'clock.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with
small children during the hot weather of
the summer months to guard against
bowel troubles. As a rule it is only neces-
sary to give the child a dose of castor oil
to correct any disorder of the bowels. Do
not use any substitute, but give the old-
fashioned castor oil, and see that it is fresh,
as rancid oil creates a fever and a tendency
to gripe. If this does not check the bowels
give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of
castor oil, and the disorder will be checked
in its incipency and all danger avoided.
The castor oil and this remedy should be
procured at once and kept ready for in-
stant use as soon as the first indication of
any bowel trouble appears. This is the
most successful treatment known and may
be relied upon with implicit confi-
dence even in cases of cholera infantum.
For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Madoc Junction Items

Miss Ethel Smith of Campbellford is
visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Juby.

Miss Pearl Bennett and Mr. Armour
Reid spent Sunday in Belleville.

Mr. Hiram Ashley, who has been
very low with inflammation, is now out
of danger, and we hope for his speedy
recovery.

Mrs. Jas. Juby is spending a few
days with her sister, Mrs. J. Palmer, of
Picton.

Rev. T. P. Bennett, who is visiting
his mother, Mrs. E. Bennett, occupied
the pulpit here on Sunday.

Mr. Bert Saries spent Sunday at Mr.
Jas. Juby's.

Mrs. Jas. R. Clarke is spending a few
days in Stirling with her daughter,
Mrs. A. H. Seeley.

Miss Annie Hoard of Stirling, is vis-
iting her sister, Mrs. Mason Clarke.

Miss Annie Clarke has returned home
after spending a few weeks with her
sister, Mrs. Albert Seeley.

It has been arranged that prorogation
of the Dominion Parliament will take
place on Monday next.

Prof. John Campbell, late of the Pres-
byterian College at Montreal, died sud-
denly in Muskoka on Saturday last.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario,
has returned to Toronto after a five
weeks' holiday at Hot Springs, Vir-
ginia. He is now in excellent health.

Miss Anna Blakeley, of Madoc, was
seriously injured in a trolley car acci-
dent near Rochester, N. Y., on Satur-
day night last. Her right knee cap
was torn off, and the ligaments crushed.
The report says the limb will have to
be amputated.

Nothing on the Market Equal to
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists
everywhere, and nine out of ten give
their customers this preparation when the
best is asked for. Mr. O. W. Witmer, a
prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a cir-
cular to his customers, says: “There is
nothing on the market in the way of pa-
tient medicine which equals Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for
bowel complaints. We sell and recom-
mend this preparation.” For sale by Chas.
E. Parker.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contri-
bution to this column of all items of a per-
sonal nature, such as the arrival or departure
of guests, etc. Please send them to the
editor of this office or drop a card into the
post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Justina Murray, of Marmora, is
visiting friends in town.

Mr. F. H. Stinson and family, are spend-
ing a few days at his home in Tamworth.

Miss Rose Ketcheson, of Belleville, is
spending the week with Mrs. C. F. Walt.

Mr. Wm. Spry, of the Sovereign Bank,
Marmora, is spending his holidays in
town.

Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Campbell and
daughter, all of Toronto, are the guests of
Mrs. John Shaw.

Mr. Ralph Wilson, of Belleville, is vis-
iting Mrs. Joseph Bull.

Miss G. Smith, of Trenton, and Miss A.
McGrath, of Marmora, are the guests of
the Misses Descent.

Miss Byers, graduate of the Nurses'
Training School at Kingston, is visiting
Mrs. (Dr.) Bissonnette.

Miss Lowery, of Frankford, is spending
a few days with Miss Florence Bissonnette
at her home.

Miss Cora Roblin and Master Roy
Thrasher, of Sidney, were the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher, on Sunday.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.—On the premises,
Edward St., Stirling, a quantity of House-
hold Furniture, etc., the property of Mrs.
Geo. H. Conley. Sale at one o'clock, p.m.
Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Births.

HAGERMAN.—In Rawdon, on July 28th, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hagerman, a son.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM
RICHARD SOLMES, late of the Township of
Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, School
Teacher, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the
statute in that behalf that all persons having
claims against the estate of the said William
Richard Solmes, deceased, who died on or
about the 17th day of June, 1904, are required
on or before the 1st day of September next, to
send to George Denmark, of the City of Bel-
leville, Solicitor for Matilda Solmes and Thos.
Henry Ketcheson, Executors and Executor
of the will of said deceased, full particulars of
their claims and statement of their accounts
and the nature of the securities (if any) held
by them, duly verified.
And take notice that after the said 1st day
of September next, the said Executors and
Executor will proceed with the distribution of
the assets of the said deceased among the
parties entitled thereto, and will not be re-
sponsible for the claims of which notice shall then
have been given and that they will not be re-
sponsible for the assets or any part thereof so dis-
tributed to any person or persons of whose
claims they shall not have been notified.
Dated this 21st day of July, A.D. 1904.

GEORGE DENMARK, Belleville.
Solicitor for Executors and Executor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law
was passed by the Council of the Incor-
porated Village of Stirling, on the Fif-
teenth day of July, A.D. 1904, providing
for the issue of debentures to the amount
of \$10,000 for the purpose of consolidating
the existing debt, and for local improve-
ments as set out in the special Act of the
Ontario Legislature in that behalf, and
that such by-law was registered in the
Registry Office for the County of Hastings,
on the 19th day of July, A.D. 1904.

Any motion to quash or set aside the
same, or any part thereof, must be made
within three months after the first pub-
lication of this notice, and cannot be made
thereafter.

Dated the 20th day of July, A.D. 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk.

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the
WM. GRAY Buggies and Mikados, all
trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the
celebrated Dowley springs which will not
get out of shape as they get old. Will sell
cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

We have now on hand a complete
stock of Harness, either hand or ma-
chine stitched, which are up-to-date in
style, finish and price.

Also, A FULL LINE OF
CARRIAGES,
HORSE FORKS,
CREAM SEPARATORS,
and BINDER TWINE.

We are Agents for MASSEY-HARRIS
FARM IMPLEMENTS, and SAWYER-MAS-
SEY THRESHING MACHINES and EN-
GINES, and for FLEURY'S PLOWS.

Give us a call.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

Shop directly opposite Geo. Reynolds'
Shoe Store, Stirling.

THE Popular Cash Store.

GREAT CASH SALE

—OF—

Ladies' White Underwear

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear
at a great reduction. It will not pay any person
to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first
and have the best assortment to choose from.

Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.

LADIES' DRAWERS.

Regular.....	25c. now.....	21c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	75c.	57c.
"	90c.	69c.
"	\$1.00	78c.
"	1.15	93c.
"	1.25	\$1.07
"	1.35	1.09
"	—:—	—:—

CORSET COVERS.

Regular.....	20c. now.....	16c.
"	25c.	20c.
"	35c.	28c.
"	45c.	37c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	60c.	44c.
"	65c.	52c.
"	75c.	58c.
"	85c.	69c.
"	\$1.25	99c.
"	—:—	—:—

UNDERSKIRTS.

Regular.....	\$1.25 now.....	\$0.96
"	1.50	1.17
"	2.00	1.43
"	2.75	2.22

BRIDES TROUSSEAU.

Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Regular 30c. now 24c.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Duck Skirts, in black with white spots, regular price
\$1.50, going this week at \$1.30, extra value.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Print Wrappers, the best that can be bought, specially
for this sale, regular price, \$1.25, now 90c.

PARASOL SALE—all at a great reduction—best qualities.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

Well, it was worth a ransom. And so long as there was nothing dishonorable attached to it, Steel was prepared to redeem his pledge. He knew perfectly well from bitter experience that the poor man pays usurious rates for fortune's favors. And he was not without a strange sense of gratitude.

Click, click, click. Three electric switches were snapped off almost simultaneously outside, and the dining-room was plunged into pitchy darkness. Steel instantly caught up a chair. He was no coward, but he was a novelist with a novelist's imagination. As he stood there the sweetest, most musical laugh in the world broke on his ear. He caught the swish of silken drapery and the subtle scent that suggested fragrance of a woman's hair. It was vague, undefined, yet soothing.

"Pray be seated, Mr. Steel," the silvery voice said. "Believe me, had there been any other way, I would not have found the parcel addressed to you? It is an earnest of good faith. Is not that a correct English expression?"

David murmured that it was. But what did the speaker mean by this? The English language, yet her accent and phrasing were perfect. She laughed again noiselessly, and once more Steel caught the subtle, entrancing perfume.

"I make no further apology for dragging you here at this time," the sweet voice said. "We know that you were in the habit of sitting alone late at night, hence the telephone message. You will perhaps wonder how we came to know so much of your private affairs. Rest assured that we learned nothing in Brighton. Presumably you all agents why I am so deeply interested in you; I have been for the past fortnight. You see, we were not quite certain that you would come to our assistance unless we could find some means of coaxing you. Then we go to one of the smartest equity agents in the world and say: 'Tell us all about Mr. David Steel without delay. Money is no object.' In less than a week we know all about Beckstein. We leave matters till the last moment. If you only knew how revolting it all was!"

"So your tone seems to imply, madam," Steel said, dryly.

"Oh, but truly. You were in great trouble, and we found a way to get you out. At a price; ah, yes. But your trouble is nothing compared with mine—which brings me to business. A fortnight ago last Monday you posted to Mr. Vanstone, editor of the 'Piccadilly Magazine,' the synopsis of a proposed serial for the journal in question. You open that story with a young and beautiful woman who is in deadly peril. Is not that so?"

"Yes," Steel said, faintly. "It is just as you suggest. But how—"

"Never mind that, because I am not going to tell you. In common parlance is not that the word—that woman is in a frightful fix. There is nothing strained about your heroine's situation, because I have heard of people being in a similar plight before. Mr. Steel, I want you to tell me truthfully and candidly can you see the way clear to save your heroine? Oh, I don't mean by the long arm of coincidence or other favorite ruses known to you. I mean by common sense, logical methods, by brilliant ruses, by Machiavellian means. Tell me, do you see a way?"

"The question came eagerly, almost impudently, from the darkness. David could hear the quick gasps of his questioner, could catch the rustle of the silken corsage as she breathed.

"Yes," he said, "I can see a brilliant way out that would satisfy the strictest logician. But you—"

"Thank Heaven! Mr. Steel, I am your story, and you are placed in exactly the same position as the woman whose story you are going to write."

The setting is different, the local coloring is not the same, but the same deadly peril menaces me. For the love of Heaven hold out your hand to save a lonely and desperate woman whose only crime is that she is rich and beautiful. Providence had placed in my hands the gist of your heroine's story. Hence this masquerade; hence the fact that you are here tonight. I have helped you—help me in return. If you were some time before Steel spoke.

"It shall be as you wish," he said. "I will tell you how I propose to save my heroine. Her sufferings are to be saved by the same means, Heaven help you to bear the troubles that are in front of you. Before God, it would be more merciful for me to be silent and let you go your own way."

CHAPTER III.

David was silent for some little time. The strangeness of the situation had shut down on him again, and he was thinking of nothing else for the moment. In the dead stillness of the place he could hear the quick breathing of his companion; and he then to be very far off. Nor did the pitchy darkness yield a jot to his never accustomed eyes. He held a hand close to his eyes, but he could see nothing.

"Well?" the sweet voice in the darkness said, impatiently. "Well?"

"Believe me, I will give you all the assistance possible. If you would only turn up the light—"

"Oh, I dare not. I have given my word of honor not to violate the seal of secrecy. You may say that we have been absurdly cautious in this matter, but you would not think so if you knew everything. Even now the wretch who holds me in his power may have guessed my strategy and be laughing at me. Some day, perhaps—"

The speaker stopped, with something like a sob in her throat.

"We are wasting precious time," she went on, more calmly. "I had better tell you my history. In your story a woman commits a crime; she is guilty of a serious breach of trust to save the life of a man she loves. By doing so she places the future and the happiness of many people in the hands of an abandoned scoundrel. If she can only manage to regain the thing she has parted from the situation is saved. Is not that so?"

"So far you have stated the case correctly," David murmured.

"As I said before, I am in practically similar case. Only, in my situation, I hastened everything and risked the happiness of many people for the sake of a little child."

"Ah!" David cried. "Your own child? No! The child of one near and dear to you, then. From the mere novelist point of view, that is a far more artistic idea than mine. I see that I shall have to amend my story before it is published."

A rippling little laugh came like the song of a bird in the darkness.

"Dear Mr. Steel," the voice said, "I implore you to do nothing of the kind. You are a man of fertile imagination—a plot more or less makes no difference to you. If you publish that story you go far on the way to ruin me."

"I am afraid that I am in the dark in more senses than one," David murmured.

"Then let me enlighten you. Daily your books are more widely read. My enemy is a great novel reader. You publish that story, and what result? You not only tell that enemy my story, but you show him my way out of the difficulty. And every way out he can checkmate my every move. Perhaps, after I have escaped from the net—"

"You are right," Steel said, promptly. "From a professional point of view the story is abandoned."

ed. And now you want me to show you a rational and logical, a human, way out."

"If you can do so you have my everlasting gratitude."

"Then you must tell me in detail what it is you want to recover. My heroine parts with a diamond which the villain knows to be a forgery. Money cannot buy it back because the villain can make as much money as he likes by retaining it. He does as he likes with the family property; he keeps my heroine's husband out of England by dangling the forgery and its consequences over his head. What is to be done? How is the ruffian to be bullied into a false sense of security by the one man who desires to throw down his eyes?"

"Ah," the voice cried, "ah, if you could only tell me that! Let my ruffian only imagine that I am dead; let him have proofs of it, and then let him know that I am still alive. Then that—let me read from him the letter that—but I fear too into details. But he is cunning as the serpent. Nothing but the most cunning plan will satisfy him. The certificate of death signed by a physician beyond reproach?"

"Yes, that would do. But you couldn't get a medical man like that to commit felony."

"But I would trick him into it," Steel exclaimed. "In my story a fraud is perpetrated to blind the villain and to derive him of his weapons. It is a case of the end justifying the means, to commit fraud actually and to perpetrate it in a novel. In the latter case you can defy the police, but unfortunately you and I are dealing with real life. If I am to help you I must be a party to a felony."

"But will you? You are not going to draw back now? Mr. Steel, I have saved your home. You are a happy man compared to what you were two hours ago. If the risk is great you have brains and imagination to get out of danger. Show me how to do it, and the test shall be mine. You have never seen me, you know nothing about even the name of the person who called you over the telephone. You have only to keep your own counsel, and if I wade in blood to my end you are safe. Tell me how I can die, disappear, leaving that one man to believe I am no more. And don't forget that you promised to tell me a rational way out of the difficulty. How can it be done?"

"In my pocket, I have a cutting from the 'Times,' which contains a chapter from the history of a medical student who is alone in London. It closely resembles my plot. He says he has no friends, and he need not discuss to let the world assume that he is dead. The rest is tolerably easy. He disguises himself and goes to a doctor of repute, whom he asks to come and see his brother—i.e., himself—who is dangerously ill. The doctor goes later in the day and finds his patient in bed with severe internal inflammation. This is brought about by a free use of alcohol. I don't know what amount of alcohol one would take without extreme risk, but you could pump that information out of any doctor. Well, our medical man calls again and yet again, and finds his patient sinking. The next day the patient, disguised, calls upon his doctor. This time he says that his 'brother' is dead. The doctor is not in the least surprised, and without going to view the body gives a certificate of death. Now, I admit that all this sounds cheap and theatrical, but you can't get over facts. The thing actually happened a little time ago in London, and there is no reason why it shouldn't happen again."

"You suggest that I should do this thing?" the voice asked.

"Pardon me, I did nothing of the kind," Steel replied. "You asked me to show you how my heroine gets herself out of a terrible position, and I am doing it. You are not without resources. The way I was called up to-night and the way I was brought here prove that. With the aid of your friends the thing is possible to you. You have only to find a lodging where people are not too observant and a doctor who is too busy or too careless to look after real cases, presents, and the thing is done. If you desire to be looked upon as dead—especially by a powerful enemy—I cannot recommend a more natural, rational way than this. As to the details, they may be safely left to you. The clever plan which you have kept up the mystery, I think, convinces me that I have nothing to teach you in this direction. And if there is anything more I can do—"

"A thousand, thousand thanks," the voice cried, passionately. "To be looked upon as 'dead' to be near the rascal who has smiled to think that I am in his grasp. And every thing so dull and prosaic on the surface! Yes, I have friends who will aid me in the business. Some day I may be able to thank you face to face, to tell you how I managed to see your plot."

The question came quite eagerly, almost impudently. In the darkness Steel felt a hand trembling on his breast, a cool, slim hand, with many rings on the fingers. Steel took the hand and carried it to his lips. "Nothing but the most cunning plan will satisfy him. The certificate of death signed by a physician beyond reproach?"

"Good-night, and God bless you for a real gentleman and a true friend. I will be out of the room first and put the lights up afterwards. You will walk away and close the door behind you. The news paper is waiting. Thanks. And once more good-night, but let us hope no good-bye."

She was gone. Steel could hear the distant dying swish of silk, the rustle of the portiere, and then, with a flick, the lights came up again. Half-blinded by the sudden illumination Steel fumbled his way generally for for late walks after his own household has gone to bed, sir."

David replied somewhat grudgingly that he had never done such a thing before. He would like to have come out sooner or later. He had strolled along the front and round

study. A fine night of adventure, truly, and a paying one. He pressed the precious packet of notes to his side and his soul expanded.

He was home at last. But surely he had closed the door before he started? He remembered distinctly trying the latch. And here the latch was back and the door open. The quick snap of the electric light disclosed nobody in the dining-room. Beyond, the study was in darkness. Nobody there, but—stop!

A stain on the carpet; another by the conservatory door. Pots of flowers scattered about, and a bud-daisy mass like a litter of empty socks in one corner. Then the huddled mass resolved itself into the figure of a man with a white face smeared with blood. Dead! Oh, yes, dead enough.

Steel flew to the telephone and rang furiously.

"Give me 52, Police Station," he cried. "Are you there? I need somebody at once. I am in the dining-terrace. There has been murder done here. For Heaven's sake come quickly."

Steel dropped the receiver and stared with wide-open eyes at the dreadful sight before him.

CHAPTER IV.

For some time—a minute, an hour—Steel stood over the dreadful thing hidden under the floor of his conservatory. Just then he was incapable of consecutive ideas.

His mind began to move at length. The more he thought of it the more he fastened the door before leaving the house. True, the latch was only an ordinary one, and a key might easily have been made to fit it. As a matter of fact, David had two, one in reserve in case of accidents. The other was usually kept in a jewel-drawer of the dressing-table. Perhaps—

David went quietly upstairs. It was just possible that the murderer was in the house. But the closest search brought nothing to light. He pulled out the jewel-drawer in the dressing-table. The spare latch-key had gone! Here was something to go upon.

Then there was a rumbling of an electric bell somewhere that set David's heart beating like a drum. The hall light streamed on a policeman in uniform and an inspector in a dark overcoat and a hard felt hat. On the pavement was a long shallow tray, which David recognised mechanically as the ambulance.

"Something very serious, sir?" Inspector May asked quickly. "I've brought the doctor with me."

David nodded. Both the inspector and the doctor were acquaintances of his. He closed the door and led the way into the study. Just inside the conservatory and not far from the huddled figure lay David's new cigar-case. Doubtless, without knowing it, the owner had whisked it off the table when he had sprang to the telephone.

"Um," Marley muttered. "Is this a clue, or yours, sir?"

He lifted the case with its diamonds gleaming like stars on a dark night. David had forgotten all about it for the time, had forgotten where it came from, or that it contained £250 in bank-notes.

"Not mine," David said. "I mean to say, of course, it is mine. A recent purchase. The shock of this discovery has deprived me of my senses pretty well."

Marley laid the cigar-case on the table. It seemed strange to him, who could follow a tragedy calmly, that a man should forget his own property. Meanwhile Cross was taking over the case. David could see a face smooth like that of a woman. A quick little exclamation came from the doctor.

"A drop of brandy here, and quick as possible," he commanded.

"You don't mean to say," Steel began, "you don't—"

Cross waved his arm, impatiently. "The brandy will do as speedily as possible. Steel, watching intently, fancied that he detected a slight flicker of the muscles of the white stark face.

"Bring the ambulance here," Cross said, curtly. "If we can get this poor chap to the hospital there is just a chance for him. Fortunately we're not many yards to go."

As far as elucidation went Marley naturally looked to Steel.

"I should like to have your explanation, sir," he said gravely.

"Positively, I have no explanation to offer," David replied. "About midnight I let myself out to go for a stroll, carrying the case in my hand. Naturally, the door was on the latch. When I came back an hour or so later, to my horror and surprise I found those marks of a struggle yonder and that poor fellow lying on the floor of the conservatory."

"Was the door fast on your return?"

"No, it was pulled to, but it was open all the same."

"You didn't happen to lose your latch-key during your midnight stroll?"

"No, it was only when I put my key in the door that I discovered it to be open. I have a spare latch-key which I keep for emergencies, but when I went to look for it just now the key was not to be found. When I came back the house was perfectly quiet."

"What family have you, sir? And what kind of servant?"

"There is the boy myself and my mother, with three maids. You may dismiss any suspicion of the servants from your mind at once. My mother trained them all in the old vicarage where I was born, and not one of the trio has been with us less than twelve years."

"That simplifies matters somewhat," Marley said, thoughtfully. "Apparently your latch-key was stolen by somebody who has made careful study of your habits. Do you generally go for late walks after your household has gone to bed, sir?"

David replied somewhat grudgingly that he had never done such a thing before. He would like to have come out sooner or later. He had strolled along the front and round

ON THE FARM.

THE PRACTICE OF DAIRYING.

The dairy business cannot be learned in one day, one month or one year, even if one does read all the books on the subject. One must learn to milk a steady gait and as fast as it is possible to keep it up until the cow is milked dry.

Feeding is another thing we must experience before we can do it successfully. The amount each cow wants and the quantity she should have we must learn by actual practice.

It is impossible, or almost so, to become a dairy cow. She is seldom or ever for sale. One of her neighbors will get her. We cannot tell the value of a dairy cow until we have milked her through one period of lactation, and used the milk and seen the results of the quantity and quality of her milk.

She may have a perfect shaped body and udder, and not yet be defective in some. She may have the self-milking habit, be a kicker, be a holder, or hold her milk and not let it down as she should. Her other habit that would make her an unprofitable cow. The safest way is to raise the dairy herd by careful selection of dam and sire, and by using only the very best milk strain to be had.

A cow will fail to yield to her owner a profit on a empty stomach when she has the shady side of a barbed wire fence for shelter. She must be satisfied with both feed and sleep for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 52 weeks in a year, in order to be profitable. Comfort means profit with a cow. If she is satisfied, she will not need an iron yoke or a croch of a cottonwood limb to keep her from going through the fence.

Brunswick Square. Marley shrugged his shoulders. "Well, it's a bit of a puzzle to me," he admitted. "You go out for a midnight walk—a thing you have never done before—and when you come back you find somebody has got into your house by means of a stolen latch-key and murdered somebody else in your conservatory. According to that, two people must have entered the house."

"There can be no murder without the slain and the slayer. My impression is that somebody who knows the ways of the house watched me depart. Then he lured his victim in here under pretence that it was his own house—he had the purloined latch-key and murdered him. Audacious, but a far safer way than doing it out of doors."

But Marley's imagination refused to go so far. The theory was plausible enough, he pointed out respectfully, if the assassin had been assured that these midnight rambles were a matter of custom. The point was a shrewd one, and Steel had to admit it. He almost wished now that he had suggested that he often took these midnight rambles. He regretted the fiction still more when Marley asked if he had had some appointment elsewhere to-night.

"No," David said, promptly. "I hadn't."

He prevaricated without hesitation. His adventure in Brunswick Square could not possibly have anything to do with the tragedy, and nothing could be gained by betraying that trust.

"I'll run round to the hospital and come and see you again in the morning, sir," Marley said. "Whatever was the nature of the crime, it wasn't robbery, or the criminal wouldn't have left that cigar-case of yours behind. Sir James Lytton had one stolen like that at the last races, and he valued it at £80."

"I'll come as far as the hospital with you," said Steel.

At the bottom of the flight of steps they encountered Dr. Cross and the policeman. The former handed over Marley a pocket-book and some papers, together with a watch and chain.

"Everything that we could find upon him," he explained.

"Is the poor fellow dead yet?" David asked.

"No," Cross replied. "He was stabbed twice in the back in the region of the liver. I could not say for sure, but there is just a chance that he may recover. But one thing is pretty certain it will be a good time before he is in a position to say anything for himself. Good-night Mr. Steel."

David went indoors thoughtfully, with a general feeling that something like a hand had grasped his brain and was squeezing it like a sponge. He was free from his carking anxiety, but it seemed to him that he was paying a heavy price for his liberty. Mechanically, he counted out the banknotes, and almost as mechanically he cut his initials on the gun-metal inside the cigar-case. He was one of the kind of men who like to have their initials everywhere.

He snapped the lights out and went to bed at last. But not to sleep. The midnight dawn came at length and David took his bath gratefully. He would have to tell his mother what had happened, suppressing all reference to the Brunswick Square episode. It was not a pleasant story, but Mrs. Steel assimilated it at length over her early tea and toast.

"It might have been you, my dear," she said, placidly. "And, indeed, it is a dreadful business. But why not telephone to the hospital and ask how the poor fellow is?"

The patient was better, but was still in an unconscious condition. (To be Continued.)

BY KEEPING A RECORD

of both quantity and quality of each cow's milk, I have learned that better care and feeding will produce better cows. The time it takes to do this amounts to but very little, and I will detect the robbers in the herd. I have learned in the past seasons that my cows running in the pasture would fall off gradually for four or five weeks. Then, after a good shower, they would go back to their former yield, but very little, and I had supplied them with feed during that time my profit would have been greater.

It pays to get a good dairy breed. They are generally of a kinder disposition, and when you feed a dairy cow she will show it in the milk pail, and not in the laying on of flesh. With the best breed it is just the reverse.

I pay a better to run a dairy without a dog; the cows are quieter. A dog that nips their heels will cause kicky cows. The moment one touches the cow's legs while milking, she will kick, and that very kick is after her. I used to think it was impossible to get along without a dog to drive the cows, but since we have been without one the cows are much quieter and do not offer to kick. I have no fault to find with a dog for stock cattle.

It pays to keep the cows and also the stable clean, by having a floor of some kind and a gutter 16 or 18 inches wide between the cows. It is then an easy matter to keep the cows and stable clean. The barn should be cleaned both morning and night. The heifer calf that is kept in a clean and dry place till she becomes a cow will not lie in filth if she can help it. Also, if a heifer is provided with clean water, and not allowed to drink out of a puddle, it will be hard to get her to drink filthy water. I have five Jersey cows and one heifer that were kept and raised in a pasture that had only a mud puddle for them to drink out of, and after I got them they would drink out of a mud puddle before they would drink out of a tank. None of the other cows would do this.

By feeding the cows after milking the milk will not have any disagreeable odor from the feed we may give them. In my part of the country we are bothered very much with wild onions, or garlic, in the pastures, and cause a few weeks in the spring we can hardly use milk or butter. But when we take the cows off the pasture three or four hours before milking, the smell of the onions cannot be detected.

IN THE MILK OR BUTTER.

Sugar beets and sugar beet leaves or tops may be very good feed, but must be fed carefully, or they will cause the milk to have a peculiar smell. They should not be fed heavily if cows are kept in the barn all the time, on account of the strange odor they cause. Tops make much better feed if cured, but if fed very heavy it will take a long time to churn the cream.

I have learned that a calf given alfalfa hay as soon as it will eat it will make a better calf than if fed any other roughage I have ever fed. I have raised as good calves on separator milk, oil cake, and alfalfa hay, as can be raised on any other feed. Alfalfa cake and alfalfa hay are cheaper than butter fat.

I have learned that it will take years to build up a very good dairy herd, and that we must be very careful in breeding or purchasing our herd. My plan in staling out would be to purchase good heifers just a little before they become fresh. By careful selection and care one can build up a good herd in a few years.

I have learned a great deal in the past years; no doubt only what others in the dairy business have learned years ago. I expect to learn a great deal more if I stay in the business. I intend to stay in it too. I find that it requires no attention every day. We have no days off. We do not have to wait till the end of the year for the harvest. It comes every day. It is a very good teacher to teach one to attend strictly to business. When we are working by the month or day, we stop, our pay stops, too. If we could make the dairy pay and lay off too.

In the dairy business, if we neglect our work for one day, we not only suffer loss that day, but for days to come. I find it is a very good business for one that has a family growing up. One can be a rancher and a housewife, together with a watch and chain.

I have learned that I cannot tell the boys to go and do this, but when I am with the boys and say come, let's do this or that thing we can accomplish something. My wife and I expect to have a day when the work will not be neglected. It is an occupation that is helpful, because you have the pure articles of food, pure milk, pure butter, good veal and plenty of eggs. These will make the doctors wish they had a few cows to milk. It beats all the drug establishments in the world for health, neither do we need drugs to keep the pure article sweet. We draw it from every twelve hours. What better do you do for yourself and family?

Some men get under a cloud for the purpose of swiping the silver lining.

"That was a great scheme old Shrewdly worked." "Didn't hear of it." "Gave it out that the married of his eleven daughters had married a fortune."

"What was the result?" "Eleven elopements in one night. They can't determine which one was the first, so Shrewdly gets rid of the girls and keeps the fortune."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

is sent direct to the distressed parts by the improved method. It is the only medicine that drops into the passages, curing catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is free of all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto, sends it.

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Itching so Bad They Would Tear Their Flesh—An Extraordinary Cure by

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Too many children are in agony from itching burning skin disease. Too many mothers are torn out by anxiety and loss of sleep in watching over their little ones who are tortured by such ailments.

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Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Ditch County, N.S., writes: "My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and tore their flesh until it was sore and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief,

so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"Wherever it was applied it did its work well, and has entirely cured my children of this horrible disease. They suffered so they could not sleep at night, and I think it had lasted much longer I would have gone crazy from the anxiety and loss of sleep. I cannot find words to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment enough for the good it has done my children, and I hope other sufferers will try it."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmonson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. A. Chase, the famous receipt book ailed them and could give no relief,

and now you want me to show you a rational and logical, a human, way out."

"If you can do so you have my everlasting gratitude."

"Then you must tell me in detail what it is you want to recover. My heroine parts with a diamond which the villain knows to be a forgery. Money cannot buy it back because the villain can make as much money as he likes by retaining it. He does as he likes with the family property; he keeps my heroine's husband out of England by dangling the forgery and its consequences over his head. What is to be done? How is the ruffian to be bullied into a false sense of security by the one man who desires to throw down his eyes?"

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"Lime Fruit Juice,"—the best lime juice made.

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6 ball set (boxed) only	\$1.25.
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LARGE STOCK

HARVEST TOOLS.

See our New Style BARN FORK.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Billiard Balls.
Billiard balls are made of Zanzibar Ivory, the other ivory, known as the Bombay Ivory, being too liable to crack or chip. The Zanzibar ivory is soft and therefore lasts better. The regulation ball is two and three-eighths inches in diameter, and a set of four costs about \$30. They are rough turned—that is, turned a little larger than the balls are to be when finished—and are stored away in open crates and are not turned to twenty-two months to season the ivory after being turned and to allow any shrinkage to take place before the balls are finished. If the balls were not seasoned in this way they would be liable to shrink after they were finished, and, as they only shrink in the direction of the grain, they would become oval instead of remaining round, as they should be, and it would be necessary to have them turned again.

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News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 35c

FAMOUS BATTLE SONGS.

Two Instances Where the Tide Was Turned by Battle Songs.

There are two instances on record of a battle being won by a war song. In the fifth century Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, were sent into Britain to refute the doctrines of Pelagius. During their stay in this island the Picts and Scots, hearing that the Roman legion had been withdrawn, commenced hostilities and drove the Britons from the northern to the more southern parts of the island. Germanus, at the request of the hard pressed islanders, led them against the Picts and Scots, who had advanced as far as Mold, in Flintshire.

The bishop, having been a military commander in his youth, placed his men in an advantageous position and then started one of the songs of the church. This song began at the commencement of the battle, and so vociferously did the Britons sing the refrain, "Halleluia," that the hills, echoing with the sound, terrified the enemies and caused them to flee in all directions. This was called the halleluia victory. The date is fixed by all historians at A. D. 429.

The second instance occurred on the 6th of November, 1792, when the French, under Dumouriez, encountered the Austrians at Jemmapes, in Belgium. The day was going dead against the French, when Dumouriez ran out to the front and raised the "Marsellaise." Forty thousand voices instantly took up the chorus, and, inspired by the magic of the battle song, the French rallied and fell so furiously upon the Austrians that the tide of battle was completely turned and victory given for defeat.

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS.

The High Standard They Have Set For American Literature.

Two things are to be remembered when Hawthorne's name is mentioned. First, the glory he reflects upon American literature. Little has been done by us in letters or art that is quite of the highest order except the works of Hawthorne. These have the clear promise of perpetuity. The themes are of supreme and universal moment. He rises to their meaning and depicts them in commensurate form. He is not a preacher to cry aloud, but an artist who paints, yet not without a heart that throbs in pity and a fancy that muses over the wonder of it and will not suffer the pall of darkness to hang over it forever. That we have in Hawthorne an author whose work in these high fields of thought is crowned with unimpeachable honor and is sure of perpetual remembrance is a constant satisfaction as years go by.

But Hawthorne has a wider claim upon our gratitude—namely, the fact that he has set the seal of glorious achievement in letters upon the moral laws of our nature. The greatest things done in literature have been of this sort. They alone, from Job down, are remembered and cherished in the ages. Hawthorne is our only exponent of genius in this field, and how superbly has he filled it! His message is that of Dante and St. Paul and all great moralists—whatever a man does to another he does to himself, whether it be good or evil. Men will forever dwell in this truth and will never forget those gifted souls who see it clearly and set it forth in perfect forms of literary art.—Century.

At the Top of the Ladder.

A woman whose acquaintance with the methods and opportunities of work in a modern newspaper office is of the slightest was talking to a friend about her son's start in life. The young man had just left college and had secured a position as reporter on one of the important New York dailies in the humble capacity which is the usual lot of the "cub" journalist, that of a police court reporter. His mother was enthusiastic over his good fortune.

"Do you know," she exclaimed, "they've given him such a splendid position. He's the crime editor at the police court!"

An Old Fashioned Salve.

An old recipe used for over 100 years in the writer's family and excellent for gatherrings, cuts, chilblains, etc., is made thus: Put one-quarter of a pound of pure beeswax, one-quarter of a pound of rosin and one-quarter of a pound of mutton suet (freed from all skin) into a jar and place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water. When the mixture has thoroughly dissolved stir and pour it into little pots or jars. It is an old fashioned but most effective remedy.

Repeating His Phrases.

"It's curious that women are never great poets or great musicians," said Mr. Meekton. "What did you say?" asked his wife. "I was merely remarking that women are too sensible to squander their energies on poetry and music to the extent that some men do."

Justifiably Jilted.

Boggs—Why did Toggas break his engagement with Miss Sadblair? Joggas—Because when he took her for a walk up Fifth avenue he found that none of the men stared at her.

Got His Wish.

Tommy—Ma, I wish you'd gimme some cake. Mother—Tommy, didn't I tell you not to ask for any cake? Tommy—I ain't askin'. I'm jest wishin'.

There is no impossibility to him who stands prepared to conquer every hazard. The fearful are the falling.



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over. Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."—20000 for sale if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Hair Raising.

Just when the mutilation of the dead by tearing the skin from the head began will never be known, for the origin is lost in the midst of ages, the record extending back beyond even the mythical period of man's existence. In the book of Macabees it is recorded that at the termination of one of the battles of which that bloody history is so full the victorious soldiers tore the skin from the heads of their vanquished foes. This would be evidence that the custom of scalp taking was one of the indulgences even of those people of whom we have record in the Bible.

Be it as it may, it is an established fact that the custom is a universal one, so far as savage man is concerned. Whether ethnologists can build a theory of a common origin of man from this or not, or whether this can be taken as an evidence that the Indians are the descendants of the lost Israelite tribes because of their habit of securing mementos of hair from their fallen enemies, is something time alone will develop. Be that as it may, it is a fact that all Indian tribes, to a certain extent, scalp their enemies who have fallen in battle.—London Globe.

Curious Fact in Natural History.

An incident which will be interesting to naturalists is told in a recent number of the Scotsman. One of the foresters in the employ of the Marquis of Lothian was returning from his work when he noticed a wild duck flying from a larch tree. On close examination he observed a common brown owl looking down from what appeared to be a nest in the cleft of the tree about thirty feet from the ground and apparently near the place from which the duck had flown. Curiosity prompted him to climb to the place, which he did with great difficulty. The owl on his approach flew off, and to his surprise he found in the nest two eggs—an owl's and a wild duck's. It is not uncommon for both owls and ducks to build their nests high up on trees, but it is unheard of for one nest to be appropriated by both birds.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 35c.



See what we have in MEN'S BOOTS from \$1.00 up. The best value in town in Men's Coarse Boots from 75c. up. Don't buy a pair of Boots, Shoes or Slippers before calling on us and seeing our prices. They can't be beaten in Stirling.

If you want a really first-class pair of Hand-Made Boots come to

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We pay highest price for Butter and Eggs.

Poets' Opinions of Each Other.

A good story about Browning and Tennyson is to be found in the diary of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Browning referred readily to the charge of obscurity in his poetry. "He once told me," says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, "after repeating a story Wordsworth had told him illustrating his own strange want of humor and wit, that Wordsworth, after all, was unjust to himself, for that on hearing of Browning's engagement to Miss Barrett he had said, 'Well, I suppose they understand each other, although nobody understands them!'"

Tennyson's opinion of Browning (and, incidentally, of himself) is shown in his remark that "Browning is devoted to music and knows a great deal about it, but there is no music in his verse. I know nothing about music and don't care for it in the least, but my verse is full of music."

In reading Milton's Lycidas aloud, says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Tennyson would stop at the line,

And, oh, ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth

with the comment that this was "the only bad line Milton ever wrote."

The Island of Jersey.

The police court of St. Helier, the principal town of the island of Jersey, is remarkable in several respects. First, the proceedings are always opened with prayer; second, it frequently happens that after prayer there is no more business, and every one goes home. There is so little crime committed in the island that the police force (twenty strong) is kept up only for visitors. The beautiful carving in oak which forms the rostrum of this court is the work of a lady named Coxedge, a resident of the island. The dock is remarkable for its spaciousness and comfort. The authorities are very lenient with their prisoners, who are kept here, for court and station are under one roof. In the words of the genial old turnkey, "When we gets 'em brought in drunk during the day, if they behave well we lets 'em out at night." Every "bobby" is obliged to know the Psalms. It's all he has to do.

Loneliness.

What is loneliness? You may find it anywhere, perhaps most forcefully, when you are among thousands of other people. There may come a feeling of being apart, of a solitary state, while you walk about and jostle a teeming population. You may be genuinely lonely among people whom you know quite well, and it is not to be supposed that this means any lack of feeling on the part of any one, for there come times when the thoughts of one cannot place themselves in harmony with those of others. The lowest creature as well as the highest in all the world may feel himself out of gear with others, and especially is this true of the average, everyday sort of people, who often experience a sort of aching void of companionship. It happens just occasionally that way.

It is only an affected person who always complains that "nobody understands" him. This man or woman may join with the great majority in so far that some of his actions are misconstrued. Who is there that has not had that experience, with all its bitterness? But, as a matter of fact, it is comparatively seldom that we are not pretty well understood by our close associates.

At Peterhof and elsewhere in Russia several soldiers ordered to the front committed suicide.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned: The Weekly Globe, \$1.75; The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture, 1.75; The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada, 1.80; The Toronto News (Daily), 1.80; The Toronto Star (Daily), 1.80; The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50; The Farmers' Advocate, weekly, \$2.30.

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Now is Your Chance To Get a Bargain.

Twice a year we mark down Shoes to make room for New Goods. This month we must clear out our Summer Footwear to make room for our Big Fall Stock.

Summer Shoes Go Now:—

Ladies' Finest Dongola Toe Slippers, all this year's goods, reg. \$2.00 for \$1.45; Ladies' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes, reg. \$1.65 for \$1.20; Ladies' Finest Dong. Lace Boots, reg. \$3.00 for \$2.25.

Misses' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes and Toe Slippers, reg. \$1.35 for 90c. Ladies' and Girls' Fine Oxford Shoes and Slippers, in black, newest in styles, a table full at 75c. per pair.

See what we have in MEN'S BOOTS from \$1.00 up.

The best value in town in Men's Coarse Boots from 75c. up.

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Don't forget I handle the British Columbia red cedar shingle. These shingles are wide and will not check or warp.

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here that you want to put into a Suit of Clothes and we will send you away happy and satisfied. There is more value for you in our stock than in all the Clothing Stocks in the County. First-class Garments at second-class prices. You will find, Fit, STYLE and DURABILITY in every suit—not flash and show but sterling worth. Our reputation stands at the back of all we sell. Don't be bashful, come in and tell us the bad as well as the good qualities you find in your purchases from us.

For the Coming Man.

Have you any knee pant youngsters in your household? Do you know that we can dress them up here at small cost—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up to \$6.00.

Children's Wash Suits

75c. to \$1.50. WASH BLOUSES, 25c. to 75c.

Children's Blue Serge Suits,

3 pieces, trimmed sailor collars, real natty, \$1.00 to \$2.50—ages 4 yrs. to 7 yrs.

What's in a Hat

depends on who wears it. The amount of style and good appearance it has depends on where you buy it. We have the largest stock, carry the correct styles, and you only pay for the quality you get. Come and get acquainted with our Hats.

A Shirt Tale.

Only the happy wearer of the TOOKE Shirt can appreciate their real goodness, quality, fit and durability. The looms best productions go into these Shirts. We carry them in white and colored, hard and soft bosoms, 50c. to \$1.75.

Snaps--See our Clothing Window.

Snaps--See our Shirt Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Summer Clearing Sale

Ladies' Duck Skirts, in Linen, Navy and White and Black and White, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 for \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Linen Skirts, \$1.00 and \$1.25 for 60c. and 75c.

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 for \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.00.

Ladies' White Blouses, 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50 for 60c., 75c. and \$1.25.

Ladies' Print Blouses, navy, pink, blue, black and white, 40c. and 50c.

Ladies' Underskirts, trimmed embroidery, lace and insertion, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Corset Covers, some special lines, 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c. and 35c.

Ladies' Drawers, extra fine cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

Colored Dress Muslins were 12½c., 15c., 18c. to clear for 10c. yd.

Embroideries going for 6c. and 7c., worth 10c. yd.

Valenciennes, Torchon and Cluny Laces, all widths, with insertions to match, prices from 2c. yd.

MILLINERY SALE—All Hats and Trimmings reduced. A lot of Hats for 25c.

Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
Green Tea, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Best Pure Lard, 10c. lb.

Choice Pink Salmon, 10c.
3 lbs. Mixed Cake - 25c.
Catsup, per bottle - 10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

Watches
Repaired.

W. H. CALDER'S.

Spectacles
Fitted.

We have just bought a line of gold goods that we are selling at about same price as plated. Here are a few of them—

14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches, with from one to three stars set with real pearls, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50.
14 k. Gold Rings, whole pearl setting, \$3.00.
Heavy Gem Rings, pearl and garnet settings, \$2.50.

Our \$10.00 Gents' Gold Filled Watch is a record breaker. Our guarantee goes with everything we sell.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 35c.

Wellman's Corners

A meeting was held in the church on Monday evening to make arrangements for our S. S. Lawn Social which is to be held, Providence permitting, on the school grounds here on the 19th of August. The meeting had a larger attendance than any similar meeting we have ever held. The various committees were formed and they are taking hold of their work with the greatest enthusiasm. The music committee have a good deal of their work already completed, having procured the services of a first class silver band. We also expect some selections from the L. O. L. flute and drum band. Mr. Duncan Robertson, of the McTavish clan, who was with us last year with his bag pipes, has been engaged this year again. We have also heard that a first class gramophone will be on the grounds. There are other new attractions, besides all the old ones spoken of, but of course just 24 hours after the meeting it is impossible to have a detailed account of all we are aiming to accomplish, but we are expecting the best social we have ever had, and if you have ever been to Wellman's Lawn Social you know that means a great deal. Look out for the bills.

There was no preaching in the church here on Sunday on account of the quarterly meeting at Mt. Pleasant.

Miss M. Sharp is the guest of Miss New Sharp.

Miss Pym, of Madoc, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dracup.

Miss Maude Ward of Stirling is the guest of Miss Nellie Totton.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Chas. Nix is very ill.

Mrs. Joseph Hogle is sinking.

Anson News

Miss Jennie Laycock is the guest of Miss Marguerite McMullen.

Mr. Jas. Heale is spending a few days at Mr. Wilbert Cummings'.

Miss Bessie McMullen returned home for her holidays on Wednesday last, accompanied by Miss Stella Gale and Miss May Carruthers.

Mrs. W. A. Weaver gave a garden party on the 3rd in honor of her son, Frank, who has lately returned home from Hornellville, N. Y. There were about seventy guests and all report a very enjoyable time.

Miss E. Walker, Mr. J. Carruthers, Miss M. Griffin, and Mr. W. MacGregor, of Colborne, were the guests of Miss Bessie McMullen on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Fred Walsh of Warkworth, who was visiting at Mr. W. A. Weaver's, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Tillie Rodgers and Miss Stella Cragg, of Stirling, Miss R. Edwards of Glen Ross, and Miss Lena and Len Johnson of Anson, were the guests of Miss Marguerite McMullen on Tuesday.

Halloway

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Herbert Casey is slowly recovering from an attack of appendicitis and pneumonia. Dr. D. W. Faulkner and Dr. J. A. Faulkner, of Foxboro, are in attendance.

Miss Daisy Townsend visited relatives in Ivanhoe last week.

Mrs. E. Jeffrey and children, of Belleville, visited her mother Mrs. R. McMullen during last week. Master Percy is now camping at Oak Hill Lake.

Mr. Richard Townsend who is working at Big Island at the carpenter trade, spent Sunday at home.

Master Donald Bird, of Stirling, is visiting his uncle, Mr. Will. Faulkner. Mrs. Russell Lott, of Sidney Crossing, visited her sister, Mrs. Sam. Townsend for a week.

Spring Brook.

From Our Correspondent.

The executive of the Sunday School Association met at Spring Brook on Tuesday last. The next convention is fixed for Sept. 22nd at Wellman's Corners.

Quite a contingent from here will take in the 1000 Island excursion next Saturday.

What has become of temperance reform? Oh yes! it got a black eye, and has gone into dry dock for repairs.

Chatterton Chips

From Our Correspondent.

Jas. Fargy has his barn so far finished that he is storing his harvest in it. It is considerable of a barn.

The farmers can "see their finish" in the matter of harvesting, and the threshing outfit has the pull now.

The fruit crop on the Lithgow place is a poor one again this year.

There seems to be a good many going to the lake this summer.

Tuesday was the second anniversary of King Edward's coronation in Westminster Abbey.

Earthquakes took place Monday in New Zealand and at Lisbon, Portugal, practically simultaneously.

Big Family Gathering.

In the year 1802 a sturdy pioneer of Holland stock came in his canoe from Oswego up the historic Bay of Quinte and located on the fertile but then wild land in the second concession of Sidney. That man was Francis Van Der Voort and with him came seven sons and one daughter. The family were destined to prosper and they founded what has since become one of the largest families in Canada and a most powerful one. The life and habits of these early days made strong men and women and to their posterity they have transmitted these traits. For years the family have not had a gathering in Canada, in fact it is a quarter of a century ago. On Friday last all that could be found gathered and went to Massassaga where they put in a great day looking up the family trees and deciding on relationship. Of course all were not Vandervoorts by name but the blood of the old pioneer flowed in their veins. The grand children of Francis Van Der Voort who were present were: Wesley and Samuel Vandervoort and Mrs. Bonter, Belleville; Miss Emmeline, W. Ryerson, David and W. H. Vandervoort and Mrs. Coon, of Sidney; Mrs. W. Dickens, Toronto, and Nathan Vandervoort, of Austin, Texas.

After a decidedly pleasant time had been spent the party gathered and formed an association with Dr. Vandervoort, of Deseronto, as president, and A. W. Dickens of this city, as secretary.

Then a committee was formed to make arrangements for an annual gathering. They are: O. Vandervoort, Stirling; Wm. Vandervoort and Fred. Spafford, Sidney; H. Bowler, Trenton, Morley Vandervoort, Toronto; Chas. Vandervoort, Foxboro; W. E. and Addison Vandervoort and E. F. Dickens, Belleville, and Arthur Vandervoort, Austin, Tex.

A group photograph of the party, which numbered about 125 and comprised six generations, was taken—Ontario.

The Athletic Craze.

Eighty thousand of the people of Toronto, with their City Council at their head, have been going forth to worship the winner of the sculling match, and present him with a cabinet of silver. If eighty thousand, or eight thousand, farmers had done the same there might be reason to tremble for the sanity of the commonwealth. But this delicious excitement about athletics and athletes has its seat in city multitudes, and does not extend to the farm. Hopeless it would be to convince the City Council that they were flattering a transitory mania and setting up a false standard of merit to the disparagement of all that is really meritorious and valuable to the community. This was an amateur race; but experience unfortunately shows that the mania opens the door to professionalism and betting, the bane of noble sports. This craze will probably last through our generation, and will be the laughing-stock of the next.—The Weekly Sun.

Do it To-day.

If you have a flower to give, give it to-day. One throb of gladness is worth more to the living heart than a wreath of costly blooms laid, however tenderly, above the dead one.

If you have a kindly visit to make, make it to-day, lest another step in and lay his quiet hand upon the longing heart and still forever its fret and pain and power of glad response. In the city of the dead in the silence of the grave, hearts are never lonely any more. They have no heed or need.

If you have kisses to bestow, let the dear loving lips their sweetness know to-day.

If you've smiles to give, give them to-day. Living eyes are often hungry. Though their gaze be seemingly so calm, so quiet and mayhap so proud, the smiles may be a touch of heaven for them. If they are closed in death, tomorrow your fondest smile would matter naught.

If you have a helpful, hopeful, loving word to say, say it to-day. It may keep some heart from breaking, some soul from failing. No word or cry can break the seal to-morrow—if death whispers then—to ears that hear to-day.—Exchange.

During the seven months ending with July 61,583 persons left Britain and Ireland for Canada.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 men are idle as the result of a lockout in the New York building trades.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall." AUGUST SALE.

Go to a friend for advice; go to a woman for pity; go to strangers for charity; but for the very best Dry Goods and Clothing at lowest prices, always go to "Sterling Hall," and you will not be disappointed.

NEW BORN BARGAINS.

No. 1 size Satin Back Velvet Ribbon, all colors,	3c. yd.
No. 2 size " " " " " "	5c. yd.
2 oz. pkts. Saxony Yarns, leading colors,	10c. pkt.
Orkney Shetland Floss, " " full weight pkts, at	8c. pkt.
No. 9 All Silk Ribbon, leading colors, at	5c. yd.

LADIES' GOLF JERSIES.

The newest styles in White, Navy, Cardinal and Black at least prices—Leaders at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GIRLS' SWEATERS—Specials in Navy and Cardinal at \$1.25 each.

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies of good taste, and fashionably inclined will appreciate a visit to our Dress Goods Department. A succession of early shipments enables us to offer August buyers a complete assortment of the most fashionable up-to-date fabrics. In Blacks, Priestley's Celebrated Goods are shown in newest weaves. Have a look—

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL—New 36 inch All Wool Flaked, in Navy, Grey, Green and Brown, regular value 35c., on sale at 25c. yd.

BARGAIN COUNTER—Still a few ends left of 50c. Cashmeres, etc., clearing at 25c. yd.

WAISTINGS.

Many of our early Fall Waistings are already in stock. The patterns are quite new and effective, all wool and wide, at 35c., 50c., 75c. yd.

For Dressing Sacques, etc.

Cotton Eiderdowns, 28 inches wide, in Blue and White and Cardinal and White combinations at 25c. yd.

Heavy Fancy Panné Velvets at 18c. yard.

North-West Outfitting.

A word of advice to young and old who have an eye to Western travel, is now in season. Protect yourselves from the Western winds, and your purses from high prices by making your purchases at "Sterling Hall." The largest assortment and best values are assured.

Men's Wool Sweaters, Navy, Cardinal, Black, fancy, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear at 50c., 75c., \$1.00.
Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear at 70c. suit.
Wool and Fleeced Knit Top Shirts at 50c. and 75c.
Heavy Tweed Pants at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Heavy Pea Jackets at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.
Sox SPECIAL—3 pairs Heavy Wool Sox regular value 25c. pair for 50c.
Heavy Work Boots at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

CROCKERY.

We have on sale very special values in 97 piece Dinner Sets at \$7.00, \$10.00 and \$12.50.

TOILET SETS—10 pieces at \$2.25 to \$7.00.

FANCY LAMPS—Exceptional values, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.

GROCERIES.

COOKS COOK IN COMFORT when the supplies they use come from "Sterling Hall's" Grocery Department,—because they know the qualities are right—so are the prices.

Plenty of Quaker Canned Corn and Tomatoes at	10c. can.
Rich Red Salmon at 12½c. and	15c. can.
No. 1 Mustard in 1 lb. jars at	25c.
Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for	25c.
Vanilla Bar Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
Teed Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS fresh every week.

Cooking Butter, in rolls, at 10c. lb. Good Butter, in small jars, at 15c. lb.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Summer Shoes at Cost

There will be enough hot days in which to wear Low Cut Shoes. We have some excellent shoes in stock, that will give you both comfort and coolness during the hot weather. They are better on your feet than on our shelves, and we need the room for the large New Stock of Fall Goods now coming forward. To make the Summer Shoes go with a rush we have cut prices to the bone. Come and see, you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

We are Headquarters for HAND-MADE BOOTS. Leave your order now and avoid the rush. Prices reasonable.

Repairing done while you wait. Rips sewed free on all boots bought at this store.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 35c.

JAPS LOSE 10,000 MEN

Fierce Battle Said to Have Been Fought on Saturday.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A telegram from Chefoo, dated Aug. 7, says that according to Chinese information a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur Aug. 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

DRIVEN BACK INTO HARBOR.

A despatch from Tokyo says: Admiral Togo reports that at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers attacked the entrance of Port Arthur. While they were engaged in this work fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers rushed out of the port. When they came within range of the Japanese boats they separated, four going west, three east, and seven south, and attempted to envelop the Japanese destroyers. Forty minutes later the Japanese, at a range of three miles, exchanged a hot fire with the three Russian boats that had steamed to the east. The Russians turned when near Hsien-sheng, and the Japanese drove them back to the entrance of Port Arthur. The Japanese destroyer Inazuma arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, and three boats attacked the remaining eleven Russian boats and drove them back into Port Arthur. Admiral Togo praises the bravery of the officers and crews of the Akobono, Oboro and Inazuma in frustrating the designs of the Russians against great odds.

WELL PROVISIONED.

A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War has been informed that Port Arthur has received a fresh supply of ammunition by sea, showing that the blockade is incomplete. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that the French Embassy there has received good news from the French naval attaché at Port Arthur, who says there are sufficient provisions in the place. Milk and eggs are abundant. The general health is satisfactory.

NEAR MAIN DEFENCES.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokyo, under date of Aug. 7, says that there are unofficial reports there that the Japanese have captured commanding positions north and north-east of Port Arthur at a distance of 2,750 yards from the main line of Russian defences.

MUTILATION OF DEAD.

A despatch from Tokyo says: Gen. Oku reports that the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which was in the Liao River, was blown up by the Russians just before they evacuated New-Chwang. Her armament went down with her.

Gen. Kuroki reports that at Kushulintz and Yangbu he captured eight officers and 260 men, unarmoured, and buried eight officers and 500 men. He specially reports that detailed medical examinations of the bodies of five scouts found at different places in the Saimatzu region show that they were mutilated after being disabled. The face and neck of one man had been skinned and the left eyelid removed while the man was alive.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

Detailed reports reaching the Russian War Office from Gen. Kouroupatkin's generals show that the Russian losses July 30, July 31 and Aug. 1 did not exceed 4,000. The Japanese are believed to have lost at least an equal number.

From a comprehensive review of the fighting obtained it appears that most of the Russian losses were sustained on the Saimatzu road and between Simoucheng and Hai-Cheng. The two divisions of the late Gen. Keller's did not make a serious resistance at the Yangse Pass, falling back, in fact, to a position, with scarcely any casualties, and Gen. Zassalich's troops retired upon Anshanshan, half-way between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, without heavy fighting or loss.

The greatest number of casualties was sustained by Gen. Horschelmann, who, with the Ninth Bersaglier Division, held Kuchiatzu on Yushan Pass, on the Saimatzu road. The fighting there was of the most desperate and bloody character. A single regiment lost 25 per cent., or 800 men, before they withdrew toward Anping.

Another point where most stubborn resistance was made was at Nanga Pass, a position between Simoucheng and Hai-Cheng, which was held by Gen. Zassalich, who had been placed in command of a newly-formed division, belonging to the Thirty-first division, belonging to the Tenth European corps and two Siberian battalions, altogether 18,000 men. Gen. Zassalich's misfortune at the Yalu River was duplicated, owing to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. He was making a splendid fight, until he suddenly discovered that the Japanese gunners were enfilading his batteries. It appears that Zassalich in this case was not to blame. The information that Gen. Zassalich had received orders to retire had not yet reached him, and consequently he allowed the Japanese to take up a new position, suddenly unmask batteries, and overwhelm the Russian gunners, who made desperate efforts to remove their pieces, but were compelled to leave six of them behind.

VICTORY A COSTLY ONE.

According to a detailed report received at Tokyo from Gen. Kuroki, one of the heaviest reverses which befell the enemy during the engagement at Yushulintzu, on July 31st, was at Pyelling, five miles south of Yushulintzu, where our detachment turned the flank of the retreating Russians. "Our detachment consisted of three infantry regiments, with four guns, which fired on the whole lines of the enemy at a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. On the afternoon of the same day the Russians approached the scene of the battlefield with a Red Cross flag for carrying away their wounded, which we permitted, stopping our fire."

A second despatch reads as follows: "Gen. Oku sends the following additional report concerning the attack of last Sunday on Tsuchunging: 'Our casualties in this engagement reached 860, of which 194 were killed and 666 wounded. We buried with due honor about 700 of the enemy's dead. We captured six field guns, many rifles, shells, and large quantities of flour, barley, ammunition, etc.'

"Gen. Kuroki reports that our casualties in the engagement of Yushulintzu and Yangtrailing reached 946, including 40 officers. The enemy's casualties are estimated at 2,000 at least. We captured eight officers, 149 men, two field guns, many rifles, shells, and several other things."

WHAT TOKIO EXPECTS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The National Zeitung prints a telegram from Tokyo, stating that there are five Japanese divisions before Port Arthur, part of them within three and a half miles of the fortress, and that there are altogether 20 Japanese divisions in Manchuria. The telegram says that Tokyo is expecting the fall of Port Arthur, and the capitulation of Gen. Kouroupatkin on the same day.

THE RETREAT GENERAL.

A despatch from Tokyo to the London Times says it is expected that the Russians will make their next stand at Anshanshan, but there are indications of a general retreat to Mukden.

MORTALITY FROM HEAT.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the heat in Corea and Manchuria is unbearable. The mortality among the Japanese troops is 20 per cent. Among the Russians it is worse, over 25 per cent.

BRAVE JAPANESE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War is in possession of information that, although several thousand Russians have fallen in the recent engagements at Port Arthur, there is no immediate danger of the fall of the fortress. The forts on the northern and north-western front are almost all held by the Russians, who dealt terrible destruction upon the Japanese in their recent attacks. The Japanese advanced like beings heedless of death and insensible to pain. They were mowed down like grass.

RUSSIANS ARE IMPROVING.

The correspondent of the London Times at Kuroki's headquarters, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says:—Sunday's action demonstrated an improvement in the enemy's method of rifle fire and concealment trenches. There was, however, no effort to make a conspicuous advance, as at home Japanese guns in range and weight, but failed to employ indirect fire. The enemy's infantry in triple trenches, making the right flank tenaciously defended, the Japanese advance impossible and causing about 400 casualties. The Russian losses in this portion of the engagement were small.

RUSSIAN CREDIT.

A correspondent of the London Times in Russia says:—The first effect of the war was beginning to be felt on Russian credit, which was already considerably shaken. Many important orders for military stores are not being paid for in ready money, but by bills payable in a year or more from date. Moreover, although it is stated officially by no means more than £12,000,000, it is believed the sum is three or four times larger. Russian credit at home and abroad is based entirely upon the presence of a large gold reserve, and the Government is sparing no effort to keep the gold in the country. The moment it begins to flow out the national credit will collapse. It is already declared doubtful if the Imperial Bank will discount bills on the Nijni Novogorod Fair this year, as it has always done, for every-thing in the business world is now very uncertain, and the bank wishes to run no risks.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A despatch to the London Ex-

change Telegraph Co. from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Russia has concluded negotiations with German bankers for a large loan, which will enable her to continue the war indefinitely.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokyo says there is much indignation in Japan at Russia's persistent neglect to observe the rules of the Hague convention in regard to supplying information about prisoners. The Japanese from the first set of the war have been scrupulously careful to convey to the Russians through the French Minister every possible detail concerning prisoners taken by them. But to this day, in spite of frequent enquiries about prisoners taken during the third attempt to seal up Port Arthur, the Russians have maintained complete silence. This cannot be due to lack of opportunity to communicate with the Japanese, as Russia has just applied to Japan for recognition of two additional hospital ships at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

The London Times has the following on Thursday from Vienna:—An unfavorable impression has been created here by accounts of the conduct of the Vladivostok squadron towards the Japanese transport, Itachi Maru, which it sunk in June. It appears that instead of sinking the transport with a torpedo or a few large calibre shells between the wind and water line, the Russian vessels gave the Japanese transport a long and well-aimed three hours' massacre of the Japanese soldiers by an incessant fire from their quick-firing and machine guns at short range. Of thirty-seven survivors rescued by a Japanese fishing boat only three were unarmoured.

RUSSIANS STARVING.

A despatch from Rome says: The Liao-Yang correspondent of the newspaper Giornale d'Italia asserts that conditions among the Russians at the front are disastrous. The soldiers, he says, are dying of hunger. After a march lasting 48 hours, they were given nothing but a piece of sugar. They have no bread and no meat. Provision trains arrive at long intervals only. "Under these conditions," he adds, "the work of the troops is truly heroic."

WINTER QUARTERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to a message received from Harbin, Gen. Kouroupatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians, in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation for Russian quarters for the Russian army.

TO RESUME ITS RAIDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Vladivostok squadron will recede and resume its raids at once, with full authority to sink ships under the Russian laws upon marine seizures and prizes as now stand. The Government has sustained these laws, which do not recognize any distinction between contraband that is on board an enemy's or contraband on board a neutral ship. In either case the ship may be sunk at the discretion of the officer who makes the seizure.

RUSSIA PAYS PROMPTLY.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The owners of the British collier Foxton Hall, which was detained at Port Arthur from the time of the first attack made by the Japanese until early in March, and which suffered damage during her detention, have received compensation from the Russian Government. The speedy settlement of the claim by Russia has greatly gratified ship-owners here.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says:—From Port Arthur there is no certain word. A vigorous attack and stubborn defence may be assumed. The capture of the Shantakow fort, reported on Wednesday may well be true. It is doubtless an important position, but its true value is unknown. New carriers by Chinese junks bring daily stories, which cannot be taken at their face value. The steamer Wuchow, which has arrived at Chefoo, picked up a junk carrying men and women, they having left Port Arthur Tuesday. They report sanguinary fighting at Wolf Hill, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. Wolf Hill and the railway. Eight trains were busy taking the wounded to Port Arthur.

The Russians declare that the fortress will never fall, but they expect that scarcely a building will be left. Scarcely a whole pane of glass now remains in the place.

Other Chinese who arrived at Chefoo Wednesday night say that the Japanese have captured two lightly-garrisoned forts on the east shore, but have done them when their comrades were repulsed. The Japanese forces bristle with guns, many of the eight-inch naval guns inflicting the heaviest losses on the Japanese. The exodus from Port Arthur is being carried on, without, being granted. The refugees are generally of the better class of people. They pay exorbitant rates to junks for carrying them. A junk carrying the officials of the Danish East Asiatic Company and their families from Port Arthur, which left at the same time as other junks which have arrived here, has not yet arrived. The Japanese are now occupying outpost trenches that they captured from the Russians.

Both fleets are reported to be in excellent condition. The Embassies at Constantinople have been warned that the Macedonian revolutionists are planning to kidnap a foreign Consul in order to force intervention.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92 to 93c east or west. No. 2 spring wheat is nominal at 87 to 88c east, and 85c to 86c west. Manitoba wheat is higher. No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.02, No. 2 Northern at 99c, and No. 3 Northern at 94c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32c west, and 33c low freight to New York. No. 1 white, 34c east, and No. 2 at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42 to 43c middle freight. No. 3 extra, 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c, middle freight.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 61c east or west.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58c to 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 47c west.

The market is dull, with prices nominal. 57 to 59c east. Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.85 east or west, for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bulk. Manitoba flour is firm; No. 1 patents, \$5; No. 2 patents, \$4.70, and strong bakers' \$4.60 on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$13, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$17 and shorts at \$18.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Trade continues dull, and prices nominal at 3 to 3½ per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½ to 7c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½ per lb.

Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$8 to \$9.25 on track, the latter for No. 1. Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.80 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 99c to \$1 per bushel. They are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14½; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½ to 17c per dozen; seconds, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 8½ to 9c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 7½ to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do, short cut, \$17 to \$17.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do, heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c; pails, 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—There was nothing new in the way of cables on oats and exporters still valued No. 2 mixed at 37c aboard. No. 3 oats are now held at 37½c store. No. 2 being held at 38½c. Peas—Are about 40c at 70c aboard Montreal. No. 2 barley, 49½c; No. 3 extra, 48½c; No. 3, 47c; and No. 2 rye, 62c.

Flour—Winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; do, 22½c; the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. quotes as follows:—Royal Household, \$5, and Glenora, \$4.70 per barrel. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$16 to \$17; middling, \$26 to \$28 per ton.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut, \$17 to \$17.50. American fat backs, \$17.50; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 13 to 13½c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to \$8; live hogs \$7.75 to \$8.55. Cheese—Ontario, 7½ to 7c; best Quebec, 7½ to 7c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 18 to 18½c; straight gathered candled, 15½c; No. 2, 12½ to 13c. Butter—Fancy grades, 18½ to 19c; ordinary finest, 17½ to 17c; Western dairy, 13½ to 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; new, September, 88½ to 89½c. Rye—No. 1, 77 to 78c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample 32 to 55c.

Corn—No. 3, 51 to 52c; September, 57 to 57½c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 92½c; May, 94½ to 94c; No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Northern, \$1.04; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02½.

Buckley, Aug. 9.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, \$1.13. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Trade in butchers' cattle showed a marked improvement at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and under the influence of an active and sustained demand all the offerings were disposed by noon. Exporters' cattle were sold with a fair

measure of activity, but their values did not advance; indeed, the tone was weak in sympathy with the continued depression abroad. Owing to the liberal supply of lambs, their values declined about 50 cents each, while hogs went up 10 points.

The quotations were as follows:—Best butchers' sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60; fair to good lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium lambs, \$4 to \$4.25; inferior, \$3.50 to \$4; rough cows, \$3.25 to \$3.25.

Export hogs were worth \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., and export cows, \$3.75 to \$4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keep feeders, 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75 for common, and \$2.75 to \$3 for common.

Trade in sheep was active, at the following figures:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; backs, \$3 to \$3.25; culls, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milk cows were quoted at \$30 to \$50 each. The prices of hogs were 10 cents higher. We quote—Select, 160 to 200 lbs., \$5.50; fats and lights, \$5.25 per cwt.

RICH FARM LANDS.

Interesting Report from the Abitibi District.

A despatch from Toronto says: An interesting report was received on Thursday by Mr. T. W. Gibson, director of the Bureau of Mines, from Mr. J. G. McMillan, chief of the geological party which was sent by the Ontario Government into the country in the neighborhood of Lake Abitibi for the purpose of making an investigation of the geological and mineralogical conditions of the district. Mr. McMillan wrote on July 30th from Camp Patten, and states that the party travelled through the Townships of Wark, Gowan, Prosser, Little, McCart, Newmarket, and a number of other unnamed ones, all in the Lake Abitibi region.

According to his investigations he believes that the country is more suitable for agriculture than mining, although several kinds of ore was discovered.

"Most of the land," reports Mr. McMillan, "is quite flat and covered with a stratified clay. Though somewhat wet on account of the level nature of the country, the streams have banks of sufficient height in places to drain the land, with the exception of those parts covered with muskeg. These last mentioned comprise in the district covered so far from one, one-tenth to one-fifth of the total area. Owing to the level nature of the country the peat deposit on them does not extend to any great depth. On most of them a sounding of from three to six feet encountered a clay bottom, though in some the sounding went from 10 to 12 feet. With a system of drainage much less extensive than that of the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lancashire, most of these muskegs could be changed into farming lands."

A report was also received on Thursday from Dr. J. K. Workman, the geologist who accompanied Mr. Spright's surveying party in the same district. He says that some good clay land was discovered. It was covered with poplars, spruce and a few cedars. In some sections there are large areas covered with moss from six to twelve inches deep.

GREATEST BATTLESHIPS.

Latest British Cruisers Also Largest Ever Built.

A London despatch says:—The details given in the House of Commons last week as to the ship-building programme of the British Government for the present year, show that the two new battleships of the Lord Nelson class will be truly worthy of their great name. Their batteries are such as never before have been put into any fighting ship, on a displacement of 16,500 tons, or 150 tons larger than the previous largest. They will carry fourteen big armor-piercing guns.

The advantage in the new ships lies in their greater number of 9.2-inch guns. This weapon is the most powerful in existence, firing a 380-pound shell two or three times a minute, and driving it through three feet of armor. It is more powerful than any gun of smaller type mounted in foreign battleships. The four 12-inch guns fire 850-pound shells through some four feet of iron.

The four new armored cruisers are also to be remarkable for size, being the largest cruisers built for the British or any other navy. They are to be known as the Minotaur class, and will steam twenty-three knots. They displace 14,600 tons each, or 400 tons more than the Drake class. They will carry four 9.2-inch guns each, the same type as those in the Lord Nelson class, and ten of the new 7.5-inch guns, which fire four 200-pound shells a minute through more than two feet of iron.

As the cruisers and battleships will beyond comparison be the best vessels of their class afloat. The six new ships will represent a capital of \$40,000,000.

HEAT RUINS CHEESE.

The Trade in London Will Suffer Severely.

A London despatch says: Hon. Thomas Buxton, at one time Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and a prominent cheeseman of Stratford, says that excessive heat is doing terrible damage to cheese here. It is his opinion that it will be a severe blow to the trade this year. At the Western Cattle Market, he says, 100,000 boxes are standing in the open, the great heat causing it to sweat.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Natural gas has been struck at Sheep Creek, near Calgary.

Messrs. R. L. Green and J. Baye were killed by an electric wire at Vancouver.

The customs receipts at Winnipeg last month were \$288,899, as against \$269,657 last year.

The C. P. R. land department at Winnipeg sold 58,004.73 acres of land last month, realising \$255,895.

The London Council granted an exclusive franchise for three years to the Bell Telephone Co. at a yearly rental of \$2,500.

The outbreak of St. John's, Nfld., threatened by forest fires which, it is estimated have destroyed lumber valued at \$20,000.

A train went through a flock of sheep that had gathered on the railway bridge near Regina. Twenty-eight animals were killed.

A strong flow of natural gas has been struck on the Ormiston farm, two miles from Ormiston Sound, where the Grey and Bruce Companies have been drilling for oil.

Some boys or men have been throwing bread and meat sprinkled with arsenic in the streets of Kingston, causing many valuable dogs and cats to be destroyed.

The receipts of wheat at Montreal so far this season amount to 6,580,000, as compared with 11,739,000 bushels for the same period last year. The other receipts of corn were, 1904, 943,000; 1903, 4,288,000; shipments, 1904, 4,667,000; 1903, 9,000,000; corn, 803,000, 1903, 3,865,000.

T. L. Wanklyn, vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company, in a letter to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners says that he intends to watch the experiments with job breakers very closely, as the extension of the shipping season would mean a great deal to them, as they expect to bring to Montreal about two million tons of coal a season.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain reopened the fiscal campaign with a meeting at Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

Probably some months will elapse before Mrs. Arthur Paget, who fell down an elevator shaft at her residence in London, will be able to leave her room.

UNITED STATES.

Fire destroyed 303 houses out of a total of 565 at Ilfeld, Wurtemberg.

Bishop Potter opened a model saloon in New York, where pure liquor and good food are to be sold at low prices.

Russell Sage, the famous financier, celebrated his 88th birthday by attending to business at his New York office.

It is expected that 40,000 men will be forced out of employment by a lockout in the building trades of New York.

Thousands of dollars worth of property is being destroyed by forest fires raging in Kalispell, Mont. A large number of men are fighting the flames, but with little success.

Three white men were shot and it is reported that three negroes have been killed as the result of a race war now raging at Hammond, La., while the indications are that three lynchings will follow.

The coroner is investigating the death of Jennie A. Snyder, a well known spiritualist, of New York, whose death is said to have been caused by heart disease induced by the strain attending trance seances.

GENERAL.

The British expedition reached Lhasa, the capital of Tibet.

Cholera is epidemic in Persia and is causing hundreds of deaths.

At Paris Princess Alice of Monaco was robbed on Sunday of a diamond valued at \$12,000, other jewels and a sum of money.

Vienna is suffering from a strike of teamsters. Ten thousand have gone out and many branches of business have been demoralized as a result. The strikers demand an increase of wages and a working day of eleven hours.

TO MENACE TURKEY.

The American Squadron Receives Orders.

A Washington, D.C., despatch says:—Orders have been given the European squadron, now at Villefranche, to proceed without delay to Smyrna and back up the endeavors of Minister Lelshman in behalf of American citizens in the Sultan's domains. The squadron is expected to arrive by Rear-Admiral C. T. A. Russell has been ordered to start for the East, and will await instructions at Smyrna. The trip will take about three days. Not only have these decisive orders been given the European squadron, but it is expected the British squadron, which is due at Gibraltar by Monday, will be detained in that vicinity. If necessary it will be sent to the Eastern Mediterranean to reinforce the cruiser squadron.

12,000 NUNS SEEK WORK.

Closing of Convents Forces Them to Apply for Work.

A Paris despatch says:—During the past few weeks it is estimated that 12,000 nuns have applied at bureaux in various parts of France for domestic work in any capacity

other states
po-ees 100,000 postal employees.
France has 81,000, Austria 59,000,
Russia 57,002, and Japan 57,865.
Every other country falls below 50,000.

The Japanese Government has a genius for doing the tactful things which gain friends abroad. A case in point is the splendidly liberal treatment of the relatives of the three British mercantile officers drowned in the transport Himeki Maru, sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron. Japan's scrupulous observance of the rights of neutrals is crowned by the personal touch of this rare thoughtfulness for foreigners in the moment of her own loss. It makes sympathy, just as Russian roughness arouses dislike.

Sir Frederick Treves, the celebrated English surgeon, who has just returned from a tour around the world, is enthusiastic in his admiration of the Japanese. He found their medical equipment for the war excellent. He says they have taken the best they could find in England or Germany and have improved on it. "They are not originators, but give them something good and they will produce something better. That is what they have done in the case of medical equipment. At every turn I admired the neatness and ingenuity of the material—the neat, light, cleverly constructed stretchers; the way they pick their stores and the completeness of their arrangements. Their medical field service is finely organized, their surgery admirable, and, thank goodness, they have no women in the field hospitals. All their nurses are trained men. Altogether the world can and will learn much from Japan in the handling of a big war."

Police Magistrate Flint has given judgment in a unique case just tried in Belleville. Thomas Sager, a saloon-keeper, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. In defence he produced a certificate given by a medical man, which stated that the liquor was to be used for medicinal purposes. It turned out that the liquor was used in making a preparation to be used as a liniment on a horse, which had been injured. The prosecution claimed that such use of the liquor did not justify the defendant in selling it on Sunday, but the Magistrate dismissed the case, holding that an M. D. or veterinary surgeon was justified in giving a certificate for the sale of liquor on Sunday in a case where he thought the life of a horse depended on it. The life of a valuable horse, the Magistrate said, was not to be placed in jeopardy through a too strict construction of the Liquor Act. This is believed to be the first time judgment in this connection has ever been necessary in Canada.

Man's Worst Enemy.

Whenever you see ten people together, ten average people of all ages, you may say: One of those ten will die of consumption. In the long run you will be more than justified in your prophecy. It will be nearly one out of every nine born into the world. We are horribly afraid of cholera and all bowel diseases, of diphtheria, and of scarlet fever. Added to these the annual deaths from measles (measles are far from being harmless) and the sum total is not of what the great white plague claims. Only pneumonia approaches it as a slayer of men.

Lived To a Great Age.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, the oldest person in Pennsylvania, if her age is correctly reported, died Saturday in Kertown, aged nearly 134 years. Mrs. Murphy a few months ago said: "I was born in Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1770, and came to America in May, 1870, when I was in my one hundredth year. I was 23 years old when the Irish rebellion took place in 1798, and my first husband was a soldier. I was 33 years old when Robert Emmet was executed for treason on Sept. 20, 1803." Mrs. Murphy is survived by her second husband.

The Japanese are gradually closing on Port Arthur, and it is believed that it will soon be forced to surrender.

A railway accident in Colorado on Sunday night is believed to have caused the death of over one hundred persons. The accident was caused by a cloud burst washing away a bridge.

A fire at Victoria, B.C., destroyed a portion of the Albion Iron Works, and from forty to fifty houses, mostly the homes of working men. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

An immense crowd, estimated at 50,000 persons, more women than men it is stated—gathered at Toronto on Tuesday evening to welcome private Perry, the winner of the King's prize at Bisley, and consequently the best shot in the British Empire. During the reception the platform collapsed, and several persons were injured, one seriously.

Sir Gilbert Parker has forwarded to Colonel Ponton his annual gift of \$100 to Belleville Public Library.

The Campbellford Herald says there are a great many cases of typhoid fever in that town, and calls for an improved system of drainage.

In the additional supplementary estimates submitted to Parliament there is an item of \$20,000 for the erection of a new Armory at Belleville.

Dr. Robert Telford, of Vancouver, B.C., has been committed for trial at the Assizes on a charge of manslaughter in connection with Miss Bowell's death. He was originally charged with murder, but counsel for the Crown reduced the charge to a lesser offence.

A little forethought may save you no end of trouble. Anyone who makes it a rule to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand knows that to be a fact. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Window Dressing as a Fine Art.

In one important department, unmolested by public criticism, the advertisers have even now established tastefulness as the underlying essential principle of their competition. This is in window dressing, a vital part of advertising. The beautiful, not the bizarre; the attractive rather than the startling; the alluring and interesting are now sought in the window effects of every shop, from the great department store to the little candy kitchen; from the basement lights of a modest florist to the long plate glass front of a shoe emporium. Salaries of several thousand dollars a year are paid in cities to the "artists" most skilled in window dressing, and their requisites for plants or ribbons—totally irrelevant as these may be to the stock on sale and designed merely to add to the beauty of the window picture—are honored ungrudgingly. In effect the merchant says, "Give me a beautiful window that people will stop and look at, and that yet shall indicate generally the sort of goods I handle, and I do not care what it costs."—Charles M. Robinson in Atlantic.

Ice In India.

Dr. Wells, a London physician, in 1818, in his published essay on dew, was the first to draw attention to the curious artificial production of ice in India. Shallow pits are dug, which are partially filled with perfectly dry straw. On the straw broad, flat pans containing water are exposed to the clear sky. The water, being a powerful radiant, sends off its heat abundantly into space.

The heat thus lost cannot be replaced from the earth, for this source is excluded by the straw. Before sunrise a cake of ice is formed in each vessel. To produce this ice in quantities clear nights are advantageous, and particularly those on which practically no dew falls. Should the straw get wet it becomes more matted and compact and consequently a better conductor of heat, for the vapor then acts as a screen over the pans, checks the cold and retards freezing.

Birds Are Mathematicians.

The English naturalist, Morris Gibbs, devoted years of study to birds' nests, their formation and their contents, and asserts that birds lay their eggs in accordance with geometrical lines, so that every inch of space is used to the greatest possible advantage. Birds which lay many eggs arrange them in circles, the pointed ends turned to the inside. Others, whose eggs are elliptically shaped, place them in longitudinal rows. If an egg is moved out of its original position by an intruder, it will be found on the following morning that the bird has returned it to its first position. Among the numerous and often difficult cases which Gibbs made a matter of study, not one was found which would not do credit to a mathematician.

Cromwell and the Specter.

The stories of the "White Lady" that periodically visits the German royal family and of the "Little Red Man" that frequently paid his respects to the great Napoleon are tolerably well known, especially that of the former. But few, perhaps, are familiar with the story of Cromwell's "Giant Specter." It appeared to him one night when he was wide awake and quietly resting on his couch. In appearance the apparition was a woman of gigantic proportions. Approaching him she announced in tones like thunder, "Within the year you, my son, will be recognized as the greatest man in Britain."

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various; the principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans; by this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.

Not That Kind.

"What did you think of Philadelphia?" "I never was more imposed on in my life," answered Colonel Stillwell of Kentucky. "They told me Philadelphia was famous for its mint, and all they showed me was a place where they make money."

Funny.

Boroughs—Mr. Merchant's out, you say? Why, he had an appointment with me here. That's very funny. New Office Boy—Yes, sir; I guess he thought it was too. Anyways, he was laughin' when he went out.

Too Much For Him.

"Oh, zeis langvage!" complained the distinguished foreigner. "Your wife he is upstairs when I come in and you call to him: 'Monsieur d'Esprit have arrive. Hurry up and come down.'"

Takes Longer.

Husband—How is it that women's club of yours keeps you out so much later than it used to? Wife—Oh, we've made a new rule that only one member can speak at a time.

A Word of Warning.

Wife—I must run across the street and bid Mrs. Neighbor goodbye. I'll be back in a second. Husband—Well, you'll have to hurry. The train leaves in three hours.

The Way It Happened.

She—Archibald was always trying to avoid the girls. Where did he meet the one he afterward married? He—He didn't meet her. She overtook him.—Smart Set.

The Color of Man.

The color of the skin in the various races of man has never yet been scientifically accounted for, although numerous mythological stories have been told and senseless theories advanced as reasons for the remarkable variations in hue. Nor have we any certain data concerning the color of the cuticle of the primate man, the original "lord of creation." A pretty African legend is that he was as black as the proverbial ace of spades and that the present pale color of the Caucasian race is the result of the scar God gave Adam at the time of the fall.

It is proper to state here that the same legend says that the present black race are descendants of one of Adam's sons that was born and left Eden before the great change in color overtook our first parents. The Chinese believe that the original man was a creature half god and half man and that his color came about as a result of bathing in a river of liquid gold. The Mussulmans, the American Indians and several oriental tribes and nations account for their prevailing red or copper color by telling the story of the Great Being creating the first pair from red kaolin, the common fire clay of the potter shops.

Best Selling Book in the World.

The Bible is the best selling book in the world. It leads, and by a long interval, all other publications in copies purchased in the ordinary channels of trade without regard to what may be called the official distribution.

Every bookstore which undertakes to carry a full line of stock sells the Bible. Several important corporations confine themselves to the manufacture and sale of Bibles, and others find in the Bible their leading feature. Of no other book can this be said. Speaking some time ago of the insatiable demand for the Bible as an article of merchandise, an officer of the Methodist Book Concern said: "Like all publishers, we have to keep watch of the sale of books in general, even the most popular, so as not to get overstocked. But this never occurs in printing the Bible. We just keep the presses steadily at work, and if we happen to find that we have 40,000 or 50,000 copies on hand it gives us no uneasiness. We are sure to sell them, and we go straight ahead printing."

The Dirtiest People in the World.

With possible exceptions in the cases of Tibet and Lapland we are compelled to admit that the English working classes are probably the dirtiest bi-peds in the world, alike in their clothes and in their persons, and that they display themselves in public and even travel by public conveyances in conditions which would not be tolerated in any other civilized country.

Nothing like English working class dirt is ever seen in public on the continent of Europe unless in its far eastern portions, and dirt is prejudicial to health not only by its direct physical operation, but in a still greater degree, by reason of the absence of self respect which it entails and which removes from the dirty man or woman at least one safeguard against drunkenness and against misconduct.—London Lancet.

Asparagus.

Asparagus, deservedly a favorite vegetable, was extensively cultivated by the ancient Romans, but was not introduced into England before 1660. In some parts of Europe the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee, and a spirituous liquor is made from the ripe berries. Asparagus is both lithic and diuretic, and its roots seem to be extensively used in medicine. In some old recipe books directions are given for boiling asparagus one hour, but this is a great mistake—twenty or thirty minutes is long enough to cook it sufficiently—but there was one suggestion worth following. Instead of cutting off the white parts it advised that they be broken, saying that if they were too tough to break they were unfit to eat.

Sheep Sorrel Pie.

A Kansas editor pays tribute to the sheep sorrel pie, which was one of the luxuries of primitive Kansas. "It was dried apple pie from December until grass, or until the squaws came around with wild gooseberries. But, happy thought, with the coming of the Johnny jumpup came sheep sorrel, and, with sorghum sweetening, what lovely pies were made! Corn bread and Missouri bacon, sorghum and butter, milk, with a quarter section of sheep sorrel pie to finish up! Kansas people of this day and generation don't know what real good living is."

On the Pyramids.

It is said that Richard Harding Davis once made a joke about the pyramids that is still repeated at Sheppard's hotel, the fashionable hostelry of Cairo. Mr. Davis was studying the pyramids and a guide approached and said to him: "It took hundreds of years to build them monuments, sir."

Pleasant Anticipations.

"Why can't you marry me? It's true I'm not enormously rich; still I have an income plenty big enough to support us nicely."

"Yes, but think how ridiculously small the alimony allowed out of it will be."

Not What He Meant.

"So you really think that dogs sometimes possess more intelligence than their masters?" "Certainly. I've got one myself that does!"

If the people who know us best did not deceive us pretty often we should consider them disagreeable.—Puck.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

We still have a number of Fancy Colored Parasols left in stock that we are very desirous of clearing—a number of them are of the newest New York and Paris styles. The season has advanced considerably and we have but a short time left in which to sell them as we do not wish to carry them over till next season.

Possibly you are in need of a parasol—if so you'll do well to investigate this offer. No harm to look anyway. If you are not interested with the values we offer there is no obligation to buy. Come and see.

All Our Fancy Colored Ladies' Parasols to Clear at Half Price.

Ask to see our "20th Century" Brand Tailored Clothing.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.



The Only Perfect Talking Machine

The Berliner Gramophone

It talks, sings, reproduces the Piano, Violin, Piccolo, Flute, Banjo, Cornet or Trombone; Full Brass Band or Orchestra; Church Choir or Chime Bells. It will play a Waltz, Lancers, Quadrille or any other dance. It will sing Hymns and Songs or repeat Sermons. It gives the popular, sentimental and coon songs, as well as selections from Grand and Comic Opera. "A child can operate it."

Berliner Gramophone Records are hard flat discs—and to inches in diameter, made of maroon substance—will last for years.

Prices of Gramophone-phones \$15 to \$45 complete with 3 Records

Guaranteed for five years. "It is made in Canada."

Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Write for particulars, Catalogue and List of Records.

Agent will exchange your old Berliner Gramophone Records FREE when you buy two new Records for each one you return for exchange; for instance, you return two Records: receive six: pay for four.

MANUFACTURED BY THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. CALDER, STIRLING, ONT., AGENT.

The amended Alien Labor Bill, as adopted in the Commons, applies only to the United States.

It is expected that 40,000 men will be forced out of employment by a lockout in the building trades of New York.

It is stated that at least twenty municipalities in Ontario are now discussing local option, and that at the next municipal elections a large number of townships, villages and towns in the Province will vote on local option by-laws.

The fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Frankfort, met with a serious if not fatal accident Friday evening. He was assisting in drawing a wagon out of the millpond when the horses became frightened and ran away. The youth became entangled in the hind wheels and received very bad injuries to his head.

The British expedition to Tibet has been successful, and has penetrated to the Capital, Lhasa, the mysterious, has at last been reached, and the British expedition is encamped a mile from the sacred mountain of Potala, in the immediate vicinity of the Dalai Lama's private garden, and the Dalai (Grand) Lama himself has fled to a monastery eighteen miles distant.

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being bald with my hair.

Mrs. J. H. FIFE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Short Hair

Lumber and Shingles FOR SALE

at Anson Station. Will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—32,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does fine baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel; 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-hio Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, R. G. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville. Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone No. 165

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe Sun Insurance Company. Gore Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905, 35c.

How About Painting.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

Wall Papers.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

Our August Sale of Wall Papers at half-price is a boom to homemakers.

OUR DECORATING.

Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

Write for samples and quotations.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

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JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.
E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and
agent for Quilts Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto,
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
25c Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,
Late House Surgeon Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Mont-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in
diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bankview.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Mc-
Cubbin's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
300 McCann's Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday
in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

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Home Magazine
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

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New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
wait a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says: "I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years."

"The Knights of the Maccabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct."

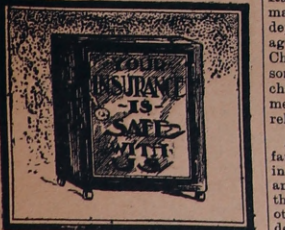
"I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY
CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
cured."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant relief
in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
eases, and all ailments that are caused
from the accumulation of uric acid.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
they do not gripe. Price 25c. per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
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When You Buy Insurance

you should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, even more so.

THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Bet-
ter get our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and fol-
lowing: 3c. per line; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordi-
nary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains calling at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8.27 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 8.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Wellman's Lawn Social will be held
on Friday evening, Aug. 19th. This is
always a most enjoyable affair, and you
should not miss it.

Mr. G. G. Thrasher has removed his
law office to Mr. W. S. Martin's build-
ing, south side of Mill St., opposite Mr.
John Shaw's Grocery.

There has been a good advance in the
price of cheese during the past week,
and at the Board yesterday 8 7/16c.
was paid, an advance of 1/4 of a cent on
last week's price.

Mr. H. S. Davy, of Toronto, organizer
for the C.O.C.F., has been in town for a
few days in the interest of the order,
and has succeeded in adding about
thirty new members to the local lodge.

Mr. T. Clement with his gang of men
have been hustling the concrete walk
during the week and have about com-
pleted the walk from the eastern limits
to the Presbyterian Church. The work
looks well.

Satisfactory crop reports have been
received from Manitoba and the Terri-
tories. The weather is favorable, and
harvesting will commence in about a
week, but will not be general until the
last week in August.

We have received a letter from Mr.
Mr. Rendol Snell, license inspector, in
reply to our remarks concerning the
issue of shop licenses, but as it was re-
ceived at a late hour yesterday after-
noon, we are unable to publish it in this
issue.

The executive of the Rawdon, Stirling,
and Marmora S.S. Association met at
Spring Brook on Tuesday last and ar-
ranged to hold a convention at Well-
man's Corners on September 22nd, for
which a good programme is being pre-
pared. Further particulars will be
given later.

A Harvest Home Garden Party will
be given on Mr. Samuel Tanner's lawn
at Ivanhoe, on Thursday evening next,
Aug. 18th. The Madoc Band, display
of Fireworks, and Balloon Ascension
are among the attractions. Supper
served on tables between 9 and 10
o'clock. Do not miss this rare treat.

Some sneak thieves have stolen a lan-
tern and lumber from Mr. Clement, the
contractor who is putting down the
cement walk. Parties have also been
walking on the freshly laid walk at
night, causing considerable annoyance
and expense to the contractor to repair
the damage done. If the persons com-
mitting these depredations are caught
they will be severely dealt with.

What might have been a fatal acci-
dent happened yesterday afternoon on
Mill St., where they are building the
concrete walk. Mr. Fred Ferguson has
been engaged in drawing water for the
job, and while in the act of unloading
was taken suddenly ill and fell from
the wagon to the ground. He was
picked up in an unconscious condition,
and medical assistance was soon at
hand. Latest reports state he is doing
nicely.

Sunday night's storm was very severe
in Belleville. The Ontario says that
"about 6 o'clock the storm broke, and
as a result the city was first buried in a
sand-storm and then in a deluge of rain
and darkness. Electric lights through-
out the city were put out of business
caused by a tree being blown across the
feed wires between Belleville and
Trenton. The people who had occasion
to be out after dark, and the many
church attendants, found the walking
very difficult, owing to the intense dark-
ness and the wet condition of the street."

We learn that Mr. A. MacNabb, who
has been G. T. R. agent at this place
for the past two or three years, has re-
signed his position, and with his fam-
ily left this morning. We are informed
that he intends going to the west, and
has left the service of the Grand Trunk
Railway. Mr. MacNabb has made
many friends here who will regret his
departure. It is stated that the new
agent appointed here is Mr. J. H.
Chant, who was agent at this place
some years ago. He will not take
charge for a short time, and in the
meantime the station is in charge of a
relieving agent.

An exchange says: Too much pro-
fane and obscene language is indulged
in on the streets by men who ought to
and who do know better than to garish
their language with such sewage.

The other evening two men, who were evi-
dently disagreeing on some minor point,
caused passers-by to shudder on account
of the foul language they were using.
If profanity ever emphasized a point no
one would object; if it rendered more
lucid what the speaker was saying it
might be allowable; but profanity
coupled with obscenity is nothing more
than meaningless babble, as senseless
as the talk of the inmates of an insane
asylum, a place where the habitual
users of degraded language should be
placed, to the moral benefit of the pub-
lic. Obscenity in public places is pun-
ishable by law, a term in jail awaiting
each conviction.

There will be service in the Baptist
Church, Stirling, on Sunday next, at
2.30 p.m.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 7 1/16c.
boxes cheese were offered by the follow-
ing factories:

White
3 Central..... 120
6 Harold..... 80
7 Kingston..... 40
8 Marmora..... 40
9 Maple Leaf..... 100
10 Monarch..... 40
12 Shamrock..... 40
13 Spry..... 35
14 Spring Brook..... 50
15 Warkworth..... 60
17 Glen..... 50

Mr. Kerr bought the whole board at
87 1/16c.

Board meets next Wednesday at 4
o'clock, p.m.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of
Fairs in this district:

Thrasher's Corners..... Sept. 17.
Stirling..... " 21.
Cobourg..... " 23.
Marmora..... " 23.
Shannonville..... " 24.
Marmora..... " 27.
Howmanville..... " 29.
Campbellford..... " 30.
L'Amable..... " 30.
Coe Hill..... Oct. 1.
Colborne..... " 5.
Warkworth..... " 7.
Norwood..... " 12.
Wooler..... " 14.

The Open Season.

For the guidance of local sportsmen
the following items are quoted from the
Ontario game laws:

Ducks—Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.
Geese and Swans—Sept. 15 to May 1
in following year.
Grouse and Hares—Sept. 15 to Dec.
15.
Partridge—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Pheasants and Plover—Sept. 15 to
Dec. 15.
Prairie Fowl—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Quail—Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.
Rail—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Wild Turkeys—Oct. 15 to Dec. 15.
Snipe and Woodcock—Sept. 15 to
Dec. 15.
Squirrels (black or grey)—Sept. 15 to
Dec. 15.

These dates indicate when the game
mentioned may be hunted or killed;
both the opening and closing dates are
included in each season.
No person not resident and domiciled
in Ontario may hunt or kill any game,
animal, or bird in Ontario without
having procured a non-resident license.

Nothing on the Market Equal to
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists
everywhere, and nine out of ten will give
their customers this preparation when the
best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a
prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a cir-
cular to his customers, says: "There is
nothing on the market in the way of pat-
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A Local Salesman

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"Canada's Greatest Nurseries."

Newest varieties, and specialties in Hardy
Fruits, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals
and Roses. A permanent situation, and
territory reserved for the right man. Pay
weekly. Handsome outfit free. Write
for particulars, and send 25c. for our
pocket microscope, just the thing to use
in examining trees and plants for insects.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 800 acres),
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**
FARM LABORERS WANTED
FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

Will be run to stations on Can. Pac. in
Manitoba and Assinibola, West, South-west
and North-west of Winnipeg as far as
MOOSE JAW
ESTEVAN and
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From all stations on C.P.R. east of Toronto to
Sharbot Lake, inclusive, and north thereof,
and all stations on Grand Trunk east of To-
ronto to Kingston, inclusive, and north there-
of, also north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction.
One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be
sold, but each person purchasing will be fur-
nished with a coupon on which, after such
person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as
a farm laborer, but not later than August 1st,
1904, free transportation will be given to the
holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pacific
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For pamphlet and all particulars and tickets
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More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the
Wm. Gray Buggies and Mikados, all
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celebrated Dowsley springs which will not
get out of shape as they get old. Will sell
cheap for cash. Call and see them.
WM. MONTGOMERY,
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HARNESS! HARNESS!

We have now on hand a complete
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Also, A FULL LINE OF
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CREAM SEPARATORS,
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We are Agents for MASSEY-HARRIS
FARM IMPLEMENTS and SAWYER-MAS-
SEY THRESHING MACHINES and EN-
GINES, and for FLEURY'S PLOWS.

Give us a call.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Shop directly opposite Geo. Reynolds'
Shoe Store, Stirling.

On to Lot 23, Con. 8, Sidney, a Yearling
Bull carrying broken poke. The owner is
requested to prove property, pay charges
and take him away.
R. N. BIRD,
Stirling P.O.

STRAYED

There will be service in the Baptist
Church, Stirling, on Sunday next, at
2.30 p.m.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 7 1/16c.
boxes cheese were offered by the follow-
ing factories:

White
3 Central..... 120
6 Harold..... 80
7 Kingston..... 40
8 Marmora..... 40
9 Maple Leaf..... 100
10 Monarch..... 40
12 Shamrock..... 40
13 Spry..... 35
14 Spring Brook..... 50
15 Warkworth..... 60
17 Glen..... 50

Mr. Kerr bought the whole board at
87 1/16c.

Board meets next Wednesday at 4
o'clock, p.m.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of
Fairs in this district:

Nothing on the Market Equal to
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists
everywhere, and nine out of ten will give
their customers this preparation when the
best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a
prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a cir-
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The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER V.

Steel swallowed a hasty breakfast and hurried off to town. He had £1,000 packed away in his cigar-case, and the sooner he was free from the better he would be pleased. He came at length to the offices of Messrs. Mossa and Mack, whose brass-plated door the legend that the gentry in question were solicitors, and that they also had a business in London. As David strode into the offices of the senior partner that individual looked up with a shade of anxiety in his deep, Oriental eyes.

"If you have come to offer terms," he said, "I am sorry."

"To hear that I have come to pay in full," David said, grimly, "£274 10s. 4d. up to yesterday, which I understand is every penny you can rightfully claim. Here it is. Count it."

He opened the cigar-case and took the notes therefrom. Mr. Mossa counted them very carefully indeed. The shade of disappointment was still upon his aquiline features. He had hoped to put in execution to-day and sell David up. In that way quite £200 might have been added to his legitimate earnings.

"It appears to be all correct," Mossa said, dimly.

"So I imagined, sir. You will be so good as to endorse the receipt on the back of the writ. Of course you are delighted to find that I am not putting you to painful extremities. Any other firm of solicitors would have given me time to pay this. But I am like the man who journeyed from Jericho to Jerusalem."

"And fell amongst thieves? You dare to call me a thief? You dare?"

"I didn't," David said, drily.

"That fine, discriminating mind of yours saved me the trouble. I have met some tolerably shifty scoundrels in my time, but never any one of them more despicable than yourself. Faugh! the mere sight of you sickens me. Let me get out of the place so that I can breathe."

David strode out of the office, with the remains of his small fortune rammed into his pocket. In the wild, unreasoning rage that came over him he had forgotten his cigar-case. And it was some little time before Mr. Mossa was calm enough to see the diamonds twinkling at him. "Our friend of mine," he muttered. "Well, he shall have a dance for his cigar-case. I'll send it up to the police-station and say that some gentleman or other left it here by accident. And if that Steel comes back we can say that there is no cigar-case here. And if Steel does not see the police advertisement he will lose his pretty toy, and serve him right. Yes, that is the way to serve him out."

Mr. Mossa proceeded to put his scheme into execution whilst David was strolling along the sea front. He was too excited for work, though he felt easier in his mind than he had done for months. He turned mechanically on to the Palace Pier, at the head of which an Eastbourne steamer was blaring and panting. The trip appealed to David in his present frame of mind. Like most of his class, he was given to acting on the spur of the moment. It was getting dark as David left himself in to Downland Terrace with his latch-key.

How good it was to be back again! The eye of the artist rested fondly upon the beautiful things around. And but for the sport of chance, the whim of fate, these had all passed from him by this time. It was good to look across the dining-table over Venetian glass, to see the pools of light cast by the shaded electric lamps, to note the feathery fall of flowers, and to see that placid, gentle face in its frame of white hair opposite him. Mrs. Steel's simple, unaffected pride in her son was not the least gratifying part of David's success.

"You have not suffered from the shock, mother?" he asked.

"Well, no," Mrs. Steel confessed, placidly. "You see, I never had what people call nerves, my dear. And, after all, I saw nothing. Still, I am very, very sorry for that poor young man, and I have sent to inquire after him several times."

"He is no worse or I should have heard of it."

"No, and no better. And Inspector Marley has been here to see you twice to-day."

David pitied himself as much as a man could pity himself considering his surroundings. It was rather annoying that this should have happened at a time when he was so busy. And Marley would have all sorts of questions to ask at all sorts of inconvenient seasons.

Steel passed into his study presently and lighted a cigarette. Despite his determination to put the events of yesterday from his mind, he found himself constantly returning to them. What a splendid dramatic story they would make! He found himself constantly returning to them. What a splendid dramatic story they would make!

By the way, where was the cigar-case? On the whole it would be just as well to lock the case away till he could discover some reasonable excuse for its possession. His mother would be pretty sure to ask where it came from, and David could not prevaricate so far as she was concerned. But the cigar-case was not to be found, and David was forced to the conclusion that he had left it in Mossa's office.

A little annoyed with himself he took up the evening "Argus." There was half a column devoted to the strange case at Downland Terrace, and just over it a late advertisement to the effect that a gun-metal cigar-case had been found and was in the hands of the police awaiting an owner.

David slipped from the house and caught a bus in St. George's Road. At the police-station he learnt that Inspector Marley was still on the premises. Marley came forward gravely. He had a few questions to ask, but nothing to tell.

"And now perhaps you can give me some information?" David said.

"You are advertising in to-night's 'Argus' a gun-metal cigar-case set with diamonds?"

"Ah," Marley said, eagerly, "can you tell us anything about it?"

"Nothing beyond the fact that I hope to satisfy you that the case is mine."

Marley stared open-mouthed at David for a moment, and then relapsed into his sapient official manner. He might have been a detective cross-examining a suspected criminal.

"Why this mystery?" David asked.

"I have lost a gun-metal cigar-case set with diamonds, and I see a similar article is noted as found by the police. I lost it this morning, and I shrewdly suspect that I left it behind me at the office of Mr. Mossa."

"The case was sent here by Mr. Mossa, himself," Marley admitted.

"Then, of course, it is mine. I had to give Mr. Mossa my opinion of him this morning and by way of spitting me he kept that case by him, hoping, perhaps, that I should not recover it. You know the case, Marley—it was lying on the floor of my conservatory last night."

"I did notice a gun-metal case there," Marley said, cautiously.

"As a matter of fact, you called my attention to it and asked if it was mine."

"And you said at first that it wasn't, sir."

"Well, you must make allowances for my then frame of mind," David laughed. "I rather gather from your manner that somebody else has been after the case; if that is so, you are right to be reticent. Still, it is in your hands to settle the matter on the spot. All you have to do is to give the case, and if you fail to find my initials, D. S., scratched in the left-hand top corner, then I have lost my property and the other fellow has found his."

In the same reticent fashion Marley proceeded to unlock a safe in the corner, and from thence he produced what appeared to be the identical case of all this. He pulled the electric table lamp over to him and proceeded to examine the inside carefully.

"You are quite right," he said, at length. "Your initials are here."

"Not strange, seeing that I scratched them there last night," said David, drily. "When? Oh, it was after you left my house last night."

"And it has been some time in your possession, sir?"

"Oh, yes, it was—well, it was a present from a friend for a little service rendered. So far as I understand, it was purchased at Lockhart's, in North Street. No, I'll have to answer any more of your questions, Marley. I'll be your guest as far as you are officially concerned. But as to your case, your queries are distinctly impertinent."

Marley shook his head gravely, as one might over a promising and headstrong boy.

"Do I understand that you decline to account for the case?" he asked.

"Certainly. I do not see it connected with some friends of mine to whom I rendered a service a little time back. The whole thing is and must remain an absolute secret."

"You are placing yourself in a very delicate position, sir," Steel said, drily.

"That something was radically wrong came upon him like a shock. And he could see pretty clearly that, without betraying a confidence, he could not logically deny the possession of the cigar-case. In any case it was too much to expect that the stolid police officer would listen to so extravagant a tale for a moment."

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"What on earth do you mean, man?" he cried.

"Well, it's this way, sir," Marley proceeded to explain. "When I pointed out the case to you lying on the floor of your conservatory last night you said it wasn't yours. You looked at it with the eyes of a stranger, and then you said you were mistaken. From information given me last night about the cigar-case, you took it to Mr. Mossa's, and from it you produced notes to the value of nearly £1,000 to pay off a debt. Within eight-and-forty hours you had no more prospect of paying that debt than I have at this moment. Of course, you will be able to account for these notes. You can, of course?"

Marley looked eagerly at his visitor. A cold chill was playing up and down Steel's spine. Not to save his life could he account for those notes.

"We will discuss that when the proper time comes," he said, with fine indifference.

"As you please, sir. From information also received I took the case to Walen's, in West Street and asked Mr. Walen if he had seen the case before. Pressed to identify it, he handed me a glass and asked me to find the figures (say) 1771.x.3, in gold on the inside of the case. Mr. Walen further proceeded to show me an entry in his purchasing ledger which proved that a cigar-case in gun-metal and diamonds bearing that legend had been added to the stock quite recently—a few weeks ago, in fact."

"What kind of that?" David asked, impatiently. "For all I know, the case might have come from Walen's. I said it came from a friend who must needs be nameless for services equally nameless. I am not going to deny that Walen was right."

"Have not quite finished," Marley said, drily. "Pressed as to when the case had been sold, Mr. Walen, without hesitation, said: 'Yesterday, for £72 15s.' The purchaser was a stranger, whom Mr. Walen is prepared to identify. Asked if a formal receipt had been given, Walen said that it had. And now I come to the gist of the whole matter. You see, Dr. Cross had me a mass of papers, etc., taken from the person of the gentleman who was nearly killed in your house?"

David nodded. His breath was coming a little faster. His quick mind had run ahead; he saw the result looming before him.

"Go on," said he, hoarsely, "go on. You mean to say that—"

"That amongst the papers found in the pocket of the unfortunate stranger was a receipt for a gun-metal cigar-case that lies here on the table before you!"

Other feelings wholly came upon David. He felt a little more at ease. The disease itself was produced primarily by the inhalation of dust, to be composed of fragments of various shapes and forms, all of them possessed of sharp angles and edges. When inhaled, these particles, millions in number, passed into the bronchial tubes and set up irritation and inflammation there. They then pass into the tissue of the lung itself, producing a similar result.

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want you—well, to commit yourself. But really, sir, you must admit—"

The inspector paused significantly. David nodded assent.

"Pray proceed," he said; "speak from the brief you have before you."

"Well, you see it's this way," Marley said, not without hesitation. "You call us up to your house, saying that a murder has been committed there; we find a stranger almost at his last gasp in your conservatory with every sign of a struggle having taken place. You tell us that the injured man is a stranger to you; you go on to say that he must have found his way into your house during a nocturnal rumble of yours. Well, that sounds like common sense on the face of it. The criminal has studied your habits and has taken advantage of them. Then I ask if you are in the habit of taking those midnight strolls, and that you have not done such a thing before. Charles Dickens was very fond of that kind of thing, and I naturally imagined that you had the same fancy. But you had never done it before. And the only time a man is nearly murdered in your house."

"Perfectly correct," David murmured. "Gaboriau could not have put it better. You might have been a pupil of my venerable acquaintance, Father Bell."

"I am a pupil of Mr. Bell's," Marley said, quietly. "Seven years ago he induced me to leave the Huddersfield police to go into his office, where I stayed for a year, and then I came to London, where I gained my present position. Curious you should mention Mr. Bell's name, seeing that he was here so recently as this afternoon."

"Staying in Brighton?" Steel asked, eagerly. "What is his address?"

"No. 219, Grosvenor Square."

"To look all the nerve that David possessed to crush the cry that rose to his lips. It was more than strange that the man he most desired to see at this juncture should be staying in the very house where the novelist had his great adventure. And in the mere fact might be the key to the problem of the cigar-case."

"I'll certainly see Bell," he muttered. "Go on, Marley."

"Yes, sir. We now proceed to the cigar-case that lies before you. It was also lying on the floor of your conservatory on the night in question. I suggested that here we might have found a clue, taking the precaution at the same time to ask if the article in question was your property. You looked at the case as one does who examines an object for the first time, proceeded to declare that it was not yours. I am quite prepared to admit that you instantly corrected yourself. But I ask, is it a usual thing for a man to forget the ownership of a £70 cigar-case?"

"A nice point," David said.

"Then we will take the matter a little farther. A day or two ago you were in dire need of something like £1,000. Temporarily, at any rate, you were practically at the end of your resources. If this money were not forthcoming in a few hours you were a ruined man. In your grip, and they were determined to make all they could out of you. The morning following the outrage at your house you call upon Mr. Mossa and produce the cigar-case lying on the table before me. From that case you produce notes sufficient to discharge your debt—Bank of England notes, the numbers of which, I need hardly say, are in my possession. The money is produced from the case, yonder, which case we know was sold to the injured man by Mr. Walen."

Marley made a long and significant pause. Steel nodded.

(To be Continued.)

STONE MASONS' DISEASE.

Dust Enters Lungs and Produces Inflammation.

The disease which attacks stone-masons is a peculiar form of chest affection. This is often spoken of as consumption, but it is not consumption to start with, although this disease is very apt to become superadded before very long.

In this case the disease is produced primarily by the inhalation of dust, to be composed of fragments of various shapes and forms, all of them possessed of sharp angles and edges. When inhaled, these particles, millions in number, passed into the bronchial tubes and set up irritation and inflammation there. They then pass into the tissue of the lung itself, producing a similar result.

Other feelings wholly came upon David. He felt a little more at ease. The disease itself was produced primarily by the inhalation of dust, to be composed of fragments of various shapes and forms, all of them possessed of sharp angles and edges. When inhaled, these particles, millions in number, passed into the bronchial tubes and set up irritation and inflammation there. They then pass into the tissue of the lung itself, producing a similar result.

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ON THE FARM.

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM.

The average farmer has never given careful attention to the careful handling of his cream. He has the cows and the separator, and the market that takes his cream has asked but little of him in the way of quality. Naturally but little has been done to keep the product pure from the time the cow is milked. Now, however, times are changing rapidly in this respect. The creameries are requiring quality tests to be made of the patron's cream and are paying for it on that basis. This is going to bring the farmer face to face with a new problem. He must learn how to care for his cream in such a way that he may deliver it to the creamery in perfect condition. A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture gives some excellent suggestions on this topic, from which we take some extracts.

The milking is the starting point of most of the trouble with cream. The milker sits down with a pail open at the top, and begins to milk. Any dust, straw, or manure that may be hanging to the udder is gradually dislodged and finds its way into the milk pail. Every particle of such dirt carries with it a quota of germs, which consists of minute plants or bacteria, so small that they can not be seen without the aid of a microscope. The functions of this plant growth is to cause decay. All decay is brought about by the action of bacteria. Germ life requires certain things to promote growth, just the same as does corn, wheat, or any other plant with which the farmer is familiar. The corn requires food, moisture and warmth to make it grow and thrive. It is just so with germ life.

In order to grow the germs require food, warmth and moisture. All the conditions which best promote the growth of these minute, invisible plants are found in warm milk as it is drawn from the udder. Thus while the dairymen milks he unconsciously plants the seed of destruction in the very product he is going to market. The destruction begins at once and is carried on very rapidly so long as the proper temperatures are maintained.

The remedy would naturally suggest itself. Stop the dirt from getting into the milk. This can be done easily and quickly. The milker will carry with him a clean cloth, and carefully wipe off the udder and parts immediately around it, the trouble will to a great extent be prevented. All the coarser particles of the dirt will be rubbed off and the finer particles of dust dampened, so that they will not fall into the pail. This work will require but a few moments of extra time and prevent much after trouble in the way of sour and ill-flavored cream. The cow should be milked in a place where the air is free from dust. In the winter, when the cows are kept in the stable, never feed, or move hay, or clean out the place, or do anything to stir up the dust or strong smells just before milking.

SEPARATING THE CREAM.

The cream should be separated at once after milking, while the milk still has the animal heat in it. The work of the day should be so arranged that this can be done. Do not use a cloth strainer. The separator will remove all the solid dirt that may be in the milk much better than it can be done with a strainer. There never was a cloth strainer that would not in a few days become yellow and smell bad. Under the present conditions, where steam can be used to help in cleansing, the cloth strainer is a source of danger rather than a benefit. A well-made separator might be used, but there is no need of any strainer. Pour the fresh, warm milk directly into the supply can and send it through as quickly as possible.

At once on finishing the separating begin the cooling of the cream. The calves can wait a few minutes better than can the cream. There are devices for cooling the cream as fast as it comes from the separator. These are good and can be made of much service if kept clean, but they add to the number of utensils that have to be washed and like the strainer, they may be dispensed with. The dairymen may provide himself with enough cans, made after the style "Cooler" or "shotgun" pattern, to hold the cream. A can of this kind holds from three to five gallons, is about twenty inches deep and nine inches in diameter. These cans are the best to keep the cream in to use and keep clean, and they present a large cooling surface, which is a great advantage in cooling cream. Set the pail or pails in water, and let the temperature of cream in a tank of cold water with a stir, testing until the cream is as cold as the water. This is imperative if success is to be obtained. As with the wiping of the cows' udders, this is a matter of a few extra minutes, but it is a factor in determining success or failure. The straining and the thermometer should be considered as indispensable as the crank on the separator, and yet hardly one in five hundred farmers in the west has a thermometer there multiplying at this purpose. If the can of cream is set in a tank of water and left without stirring it will be hours before it becomes thoroughly cool. In the meantime the germs which have gotten into it in spite of the greatest care have been multiplying at a tremendous rate and the cream goes to the station spoiled. At the temperature of ordinary well water the development of the germ is very slow, and for this reason no time should be lost

in cooling the cream to this temperature. The thermometer is absolutely the only means by which one can tell whether the cream is fully cooled down to 60 degrees F., and if the water is cold enough to carry the cream lower, so much the better.

THE HORSE ON THE FARM.

The ancient history is not old enough to tell when the horse was not used by man. His home is conceded to have been in tropical Asia. The British Isles have undoubtedly given to the world the most excellent breeds. Whatever breed a horse may be we find that under good care he can be improved upon. There are four general types, the saddle, hackney, carriage and draft horse. The draft horse is really the most important and valuable, because he is used by the largest number of people, and on the farmer, in a measure depends the prosperity of our country. He cannot receive too much attention, and is being cared for as he deserves, being the faithful servant of man. In this article we shall give special attention to the care of the farm horse, as he is really the one our readers will be most interested in. In making a selection of horses for breeding purposes, it is well to take into consideration the constitutional vigor, intelligence, power, and above all, soundness of the body, etc. Farmers should cultivate in breeders for farm horses the fast walker, for this is the essential thing. It would be of much more value to the farmers than thousands of two-minute trotters.

Do not break your horse. Teach him there is nothing about him that needs breaking. Be gentle with him and teach him every day, beginning to do this while he is a colt. Coax rather than use harsh force. Treat him with due respect, and teaching will be much easier.

Care for the horse's feet, as this is the most important part, and should at all times be properly cared for.

Your horse should be watered a half an hour before and one hour after feeding, but before feeding is the best time for horses, when fed before watering, sometimes take a colic.

If you have horses for sale, you cannot afford to place them on the market in a poor condition. Purchasers will always pay a higher price for fat horses. Did you ever see a poor, run down horse that was handsome? Some people think their horses are good. This is a delusion rather than beneficial, although they should be blanketed while resting. A good plough team must be thoroughly under control, and should be trained to the word fully as much as the rein.

Speaking of feeds, straw may be used to a small extent economically, if it is clean and bright. Wheat and rye straw are the best. Oat straw is used principally for bedding. Green forage is good for horses. With farm horses there are three principal functions that constitute good care, namely: Kindness, shelter from storms, and exercise, which stops short of overwork. The neglect of either is sure loss. Good shelter is true economy. By all means keep stock of all kind, especially horses, comfortable. His bedding should be soft and plentifully supplied, then, too, the bedding should absorb the liquid manure, which otherwise would soak away and become a loss.

LONGEVITY IS INCREASING.

With Better Knowledge Man's Years Grow Longer.

Actuaries, men who make a study of statistics relating to birth and death, say that man's years are gradually growing longer.

The statistics of great insurance companies should certainly know what they are talking about. They are not accustomed to deal in generalizations. When they say a thing it has all the certainty of figures. It can give it, and figures that figures don't lie. Eminent medical men and others of these statisticians declare that a person now living may reasonably expect to have a longer period of life than those of even a decade ago.

Better hygiene, more thoroughness of self-care, purer water, more thorough drainage, less drinking of liquor—all these things and many others have combined to make the twentieth century man a finer physical product than his ancestor. The people are better educated, more temperate and more intelligent. It is no longer the fad for our women and girls to be puny and delicate. Short skirts, swimming, riding, golfing, walking, have mingled, forcing, make the coming mothers of the race fit to bear strong sons and daughters. Physical culture is now part of the daily life of most men and women of Europe and America.

Traced we are gradually beginning to live longer. We may do even better, if we will.

ETIQUETTE IN JAPAN.

When a native lady enters a Japanese railway carriage she slips her feet from her shoes, stands up from the seat, and then sits demurely with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she lights a cigarette or her little pipe, which holds just tobacco enough to produce two good whiffs of smoke. All Japanese people sit with their feet upon the seat of the car, and not as Europeans do.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a cure for every form of itching, bleeding and raw skin, we have been manufacturing it in the daily papers and ask you to send us a card if you think it is not good. Do a box of it to your doctor, or to Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Run Down and Out of Sorts

Suffered from Pains and Aches and was Discouraged and Despondent—Made Strong and Well by

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

When the nervous system becomes exhausted there is suffering of both mind and body.

Even the pains and aches are not so hard to endure as the spells of blues and the gloomy forebodings. New hope and confidence come with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. By supplying an abundance of rich, red blood it creates new nerve force and instils new vigor into body and mind, permanently overcoming weakness and disease.

Mr. Minnie J. Sweet, Collingwood Corner, Cumberland County, N. S., writes: "I used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food last winter, and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It is difficult to describe my case, but I felt all run down and out of sorts. I had headache and backache and dull pains

through the lungs. I was so discouraged that I didn't seem to care what became of me.

"I hadn't finished the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food before I felt a lot better, and it continued to build me up until I became strong and well and was restored to good health and spirits. As I was once cured of a severe case of kidney disease by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I can strongly recommend these two great preparations."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

WHEN SICKNESS COMES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Should be Used to Bring Back Health.

Sickness comes sooner or later in the life of everyone. Many who for years have enjoyed the best of health are suddenly seized with some one of the numerous ills of life. Most of the ills result from an impoverished condition of the blood; thus, if the blood is enriched the trouble will disappear. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had a greater success than any other medicine in the world in curing sick and ailing people. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, strengthen every nerve in the body and in this way make people well and strong. Mr. Alphonse Lacoussiere, a well-known young farmer of St. Leon, Que., proves the truth of these statements. He says: "About a year ago my blood gradually became impoverished. I was weak, nervous, and generally run down. Then suddenly my trouble was aggravated by pains in my kidneys and bladder, and day by day I grew so much worse that finally I was unable to rise without aid. I consulted doctors, but any relief I obtained from their medicine was only temporary and I began to despair of ever being well again. One day I read an article in a newspaper praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I got six boxes and before they were all gone my condition was so greatly improved that I knew I had at last found a medicine to cure me. I continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and every symptom of my trouble was gone, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I think so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am never without them in the house. It is because of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood that they cure such diseases as anaemia, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, neuralgia, indigestion and all other ailments due to poor blood. But you must get the genuine bearing the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RUSSIAN SUPERSTITION.

Sacred Emblem Suffered in Storm and Gloom Results.

A disastrous cyclone, which recently devastated Moscow and the surrounding districts, has added to the gloom in Russia occasioned by the reverses in the far east.

By a strange stroke of fate the cyclone caught the carriage and horses in which the most sacred emblem in Russia, the "Lovers' Mother Goddess," was being carried. The horses were blown away from the carriage, the roof of which was torn off, and the driver and the image, along with the priests who accompanied it, were pitched into the dirty road. The image was recovered, but the Russian, who venerates this emblem above all others, sees in the accident the most evil omen. It has had a very distressing effect upon the peasants, who regard it as possessing supernatural powers. Strange to relate, the censors, who are usually quick to suppress undesirable news, have permitted accounts of the accident to appear in the press, so that what has occurred is known throughout the whole of Russia.

PRAYING BY MACHINERY.

"To the Yellow God, the Black God, the White God, and the Green God—Please kindly take us all up with you, and do not leave us unprotected, but destroy our enemies." Such a prayer to be found on a Tibetan praying-wheel, says Mr. A. R. Wright.

The Tibetan is a martyr to folklore, conceiving, as he does, his spiritual life to be a struggle against demons, which are just as hard to conquer as the passes and deserts of his country.

A novel feature of this praying-wheel, which the Tibetan spends much of his time in turning, is that if turned the wrong way everything done before is undone.

When news was received that the British expedition had invaded Tibet the natives imitated cries of animals, thinking by this means they would be able to repel invaders. No doubt, said Mr. Wright, the cries were an incantation by the superstitious Tibetans.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS.

How the Heavy Death Rate Among Children May be Reduced.

The death rate among infants and young children during the hot weather is simply appalling. For example, in the city of Montreal alone in one week, the death of one hundred and six children was recorded. Most of these deaths were due to stomach and bowel troubles, which are always alarmingly prevalent during the hot weather, and most, if not all, of these precious little lives might have been saved, if the mother had at hand a safe and simple remedy to check the trouble at the outset. As a life saver among infants and young children, Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home. These Tablets prevent and cure diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and all forms of stomach trouble. If little ones are given the Tablets occasionally, they will prevent these troubles and keep the children healthy. The Tablets cost only 25 cents a box, and a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the home may save a little life. They are guaranteed to contain no opium or harmful drug, and are given with safety and advantage to a new born babe or well grown child. If your dealer does not keep the Tablets, send the order to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post paid.

FEATS ON CHURCH SPIRES

DARING PERFORMANCES IN MID-AIR.

Steeple-jacks Who Risk Life and Limb in Their Hazardous Calling.

Though possessing but one arm, a Bologna tinker ascended a few days since the tower of Assinelli, a height of 350 feet, by means of the lightning rod, thereby gaining the plaudits of the onlookers and the censure of the police, by whom he was hailed before the civic authorities. Similar, but even more hazardous, feats were formerly not infrequently performed by intrepid gymnasts. St. Paul's Cathedral was the scene of some of these feats. Such as Edward VI. was present at the exploit performed by a Spaniard on a rope stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's steeple to the Deanery. Having climbed the rope and made an abseiling to His Majesty, the gymnast again mounted until he had attained a considerable elevation, when he executed a series of clever tumbling feats, to the wonder of the vast concourse that had assembled below, says London Tit-Bits.

A like performance was given some years later before Elizabeth, but in this instance with an unfortunate result, for the gymnast lost his life, and sustained a fatal fall. Such feats, however, continued in vogue, and as late as 1731 we read of a sailor descending a rope, fastened to the summit of Hackney Church steeple, in less than half a minute, holding

A STREAMER IN EACH HAND. Robert Wootton, who in 1780 repaired the steeple of St. Peter's, Nottingham, seized the opportunity, on his reaching the summit, to entertain with a performance on the drum the numerous onlookers, whose applause he acknowledged by drinking a bottle of ale to their health. Chichester Cathedral, too, some years previously afforded John Whibley, a steeplejack engaged in making repairs, the opportunity of displaying his knowledge of some half-dozen instruments, on all of which he is said to have played with much taste and skill.

Gastronomic feats would appear to have been a specialty of St. Sishbury Cathedral's spire, on the summit of which, in 1665, a plumber named Handley roasted a shoulder of mutton and a couple of fowls. Again, in 1762, to celebrate the erection of a new nave, a steeplejack, one Crist, prepared, and afterwards ate, a dish of beans and bacon at the very height of 400 feet.

On the anniversary of the birth of reigning Grand Duke of Baden five marks and a sumptuous dinner are offered to anyone who climbs the spire of Freiburg Cathedral, that towers aloft to the height of 400 ft. A year or so back three men successfully essayed this task, and one, more venturesome than his companions, made use of a projecting iron rod as a bar whereon to give an acrobatic display to

THE HUGE CROWD BELOW. At the commencement of the seventeenth century one Pierre Cousin, a roving mountebank, obtained permission from the civic and clerical authorities of St. Lo, a small Norman town, to give his show on one of the towers of Notre Dame. Halfway up the steeple, on a small platform, on which in his own person he represented the people of all nations, changing his costume with each role, and giving in pantomimic gesture the characteristic peculiarities of the country he delineated. His performances were so well received that he resembled closely that of the quick-change artists we meet with nowadays.

Some years since, at Schemnitz, in Hungary, the writer witnessed a bird charmer display his skill from the summit of the church. The birds employed were pigeons, which went through a series of curious feats with marvellous docility and precision, their evolutions and gyrations around the tower calling forth enthusiastic plaudits. It transpired subsequently that the performer was attached to a circus touring in the neighborhood, and had undertaken this unusual entertainment for a wager.

A unique entertainment had for its locale the church of St. Maclou, Roden—or rather the spire thereof, to the summit of which, in 1660, ascended the native of Roden, who celebrated son, Pierre Cornille. On a small stage that had been erected the young man stepped, and in a voice that could be distinctly heard by all below declaimed from memory the great poet's "Cid."

PRaiser TO THE KING.

In a recently published book on the "Kaffirs of South Africa" the author tells of the practice of the native chiefs of keeping a court praiser—who might be translated poet laureate—whose business is to go before the chief and sing his praises. Sometimes it happens that this functionary is apt to be embarrassed for lack of matter, as in the case of the Swazi King Bunu. One day he went out hunting with a hundred warriors, and after a whole day's effort he managed to kill only one miserable hare. Yet the Court praiser ran in front of him, singing out: "Bunu, the King of the Swazis, the chief of chiefs, has killed a hare. Let all the people listen. It was as big as an ox, as fierce as a lion, and as swift as a buck! The brave King killed the hare all alone! He has killed the hare all alone! Listen, ye people! Bunu has killed a hare! Without any help the king has killed the hare! It was as terrible as a tiger, as large as an elephant, its eyes were flames of fire, and yet Bunu, the great king, has killed the hare!"

This long rhapsody was repeated over and over, while the king followed behind with great gravity. A sign of politeness in Tibet on meeting a person is to hold up the clenched hand and stick out the tongue.

CURE THE MOST EXTREME CASES

STONE IN THE KIDNEYS CAN NOT STAND BEFORE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently Cured After Years of Suffering by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15.—(Special).—While all Canada knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints it may surprise some people to know they cure such extreme cases as Stone in the Kidneys. Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa. Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man cured, is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalfe street, and in an interview he says: "My friends all know that I have been a martyr to Stone in the Kidneys for years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city and trying every medicine I could think of I was unable to get better. 'Sometime ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me. 'I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'"

If the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

FREE BOOTS.

In Melbourne, as in Sydney, the "free boot" system is developing rapidly. The conditions are simple. You go to the office and purchase a book of five coupons for \$1.50. Each of these coupons has to be sold, the price being 25 cents each. Each purchaser takes his or her coupon, with \$1 to the office, and in return receives a book with five coupons, and the process is repeated, this time by five persons instead of one. The five sellers in due course represent twenty-five purchasers, who in their turn give away 125, and so on. Each seller of five tickets is entitled, on the presentation of the tickets, accompanied by five payments of \$1 each, to a pair of boots, value \$5, or boots and shoes to that amount. The idea has caught on wonderfully. In New Zealand the regular boot and shoe trade was so injuriously affected that the promoters of the new system were offered \$15,000 to leave the Colony. In Sydney they have been offered \$5,000, but to no purpose.

DOLL SOLDIERS.

The "doll army" in the Paris Army Museum contains 19,000 figures of soldiers about 2 inches high in five great cases. The armor and uniform of every military branch are represented with the utmost exactitude. The picturesque work occupied the lifetime of an old Alsatian, who fought under the "Little Corporal."

The chairman of a well-known South African gold-mining company has just greatly amused the shareholders at a meeting by announcing that a certain resolution was "carried unanimously with one dissent."

JUST ONE DAY.

Free From the Slugger Brought out a Fact.

"During the time I was a coffee drinker," says an Iowa woman, "I was nervous, had spells with my heart, smothering spells, headache, stomach trouble, liver and kidney trouble. I did not know for years what made me have those spells. I would frequently sink away as though my last hour had come. 'For 27 years I suffered thus, and used bottles of medicine enough to set up a drug store, capsules and pills and everything I heard of. Spent lots of money, but I was sick nearly all the time. Sometimes I was so nervous I could not hold a plate in my hands, and other times I thought I would surely die sitting at the table. 'This went on until about two years ago, when one day I did not use any coffee and I noticed I was so nervous and told my husband about it. He had been telling me that it might be the coffee, but I said 'No, I have been drinking coffee all my life and it cannot be. But after this I thought I would try and do without it and drink hot water. I did this for several days, but got tired of the hot water and went to drinking coffee again, as soon as I began coffee again I was nervous again. This proved that it was the coffee that caused my troubles. 'We had tried Postum, but had not made it right and did not like it, but now I decided to give it another trial so I read the directions on the package carefully and made it after these directions and it was simply delicious, so we quit coffee for good and the results are wonderful. Before, I could not sleep, but now I go to bed and sleep sound, and am not a bit nervous now, but work hard and can walk miles. Nervous headaches are gone, my heart does not bother me any more like it did and I don't have any of the smothering spells, and would you believe I am getting fat. We quit Postum now and nothing else and even my husband's headaches have disappeared; we both sleep sound and healthy now and that's a blessing. Name given by Postum Co. the Battle Creek Mich. Look for the book, 'The Road to Wellville' in each package.



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

He was in doubt. On this particular evening he made up his mind that he would reach the point where doubt ends or know the reason why. Thus it happened that he got a little closer to her than usual when he found that they were sitting side by side on the sofa.

"Do you ever think about marriage?" he asked. "No," she replied. Of course, that was a fib. Of course, he knew that it was a fib, and she knew that he knew it. Consequently she wished that she hadn't answered so hastily, but that is so customary in a woman that it should attract no attention.

"If I were a woman like you," he said, reproachfully, "I would think of it."

"Would you?" she inquired, carelessly. "Yes, I would," he asserted, aggressively. "Perhaps," she suggested, tantalizingly, "you wouldn't mind telling me just what course your thoughts would take—if you were a woman like me."

"I don't know that I can give the exact course of reasoning," he answered, fearful that he might be getting beyond his depth, "but if I were a woman like you I feel pretty reasonably sure that I would marry a man like—er—like me."

"You do?" she said, coloring a little, but still speaking in the same tantalizing tone.

"Yes, I do," he returned, doggedly. "Well, if I were a man like you," she asserted, "I wouldn't expect a woman like me to do anything of the sort until a man like you had asked her to."

It is no trick at all to hold to the course of true love after the manner once gets his bearings so long as the signal lights continue to burn, and thus it happened that their barque sped merrily on its way.

Among prizes recently given by the Leicestershire Agricultural Society is one of the carter, who has worked hard in the snow and without returning home intoxicated while in charge of his team.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition. It is not a permanent case, nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. Dr. J. C. HENRY, Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Mention Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BIGGEST CARVING KNIFE.

The biggest carving knife ever manufactured may be seen at the World's Fair. This monster blade is 30 feet in length, and has an edge as sharp as a razor. It is made out of the finest steel, and the handle is a masterpiece of the cutter's art, elaborately carved and beautifully polished. It would take a very capable giant to wield a knife like this.

A German chemist removes the nicotine from tobacco by steeping the leaves in a solution of tannic acid. The tobacco is then treated with a decoction of marjoram to improve its flavor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"My daughter is absolutely too young to marry," snorted old Goldrick. "Well," replied the dejected father, "what would you say to my taking her marriage dowry now and waiting a few years for the girl?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Cuts in Cows.

TOYS FROM STREET-PAVING.

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved. Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not damaged in the process of being torn up, for the purpose of making cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors.

A Summer Cough

is the hardest kind to get rid of and the most dangerous kind to neglect.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic will cure you quickly and surely—stop the severe coughing, loosen the lungs and make you well again. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

TRADE MARK

USE—

"ISLAND CITY"

HOUSE AND FLOOR

PAINTS

Will Dry in 8 Hours.

On Sale at all Hardware Dealers.

P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts. TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES

USE

BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE EDDY WARE

ESTABLISHED 1871

AD. WILSON

CAN BE HAD IN

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

Beware of the man who freely gives advice. He probably wants to get rid of it.

I was Cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BYARD McMULLIN, Chatham, Ont.

I was Cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. W. W. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont.

I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. H. BAILEY, Parksade, Ont.

There are forty-eight words in the English language which have two distinct pronunciations. "Bow," "tear," "invalid" are the best examples.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Winklow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children who suffer from Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winklow's Sore Throat Syrup." 25c.

Bronchitis is the most fatal disease in England, next consumption, and then heart disease, pneumonia, and scarlatina.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Hand) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Paper gloves and stockings are now made. When finished they closely resemble wool in appearance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

MATRIMONIAL BRIDES. They are trying very hard in the United States to make people married by departmental edict, though with what success as yet one does not know. One instance of this audacious design is reported from Des Moines, in Iowa. In the chief post-office a notice has been set up informing all whom it may concern that in future married couples, and more particularly those with children, will receive promotion sooner than those who are unmarried. The postmaster declares that the announcement is made on instructions from the General Post Office at Washington and in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt.

On some of the postage-stamps of St. Kitts-Nevis the authorities have depicted Columbus gazing intently through a big telescope. As a matter of fact, telescopes were not invented till over 100 years after Columbus was born.

NOTHING KILLS LIKE

WILSON'S FLY PADS

ALL DRUGGISTS

ISSUE NO. 33-04.

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

Re-open Sept. 12th.

A high-class residential and day school for girls. Modern equipment. Specialists of European training and of the highest academic and professional standing in every department of work. For booklet apply to MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal, GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director (late Principal Upper Canada College).

Dominion Line Steamships

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL. Moderate Rate Service.

Second cabin passengers berthed in best accommodation on the steamer at the low rate of \$40 to Liverpool or \$45 to London. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Queen's \$15.00. Local passengers to local agents.

DOMINION LINE OFFICES: 41 King St. E., Toronto, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

FOR SALE—BRITISH COLUMBIA farms, Pemberton & Son, Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agency, have for sale the most beautiful and fertile country, some carefully selected farms at reasonable prices. Send address and receive particulars. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., agents for Sun Fire Office, North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Sun Life Assurance Co., The Anglican Synod of B. C.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the best results your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO."

Look for agents in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

BUCHANAN'S UNLOADING OUTFIT

Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves. Send for catalogue to M. T. BUCHANAN & Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

Mrs. Stayathome—"I told my cook the other evening to get things mixed for the cake I was going to make." Mrs. Gadabouky—"Did she do it?" Mrs. Stayathome—"Yes; she had some things mixed all right." Mrs. Gadabouky—"What were they?" Mrs. Stayathome—"My instructions."

Minard's Liniment Cures Disinfectant.

Automatic machines, to be called "Everybody's Doctor," are to be placed in the boulevards and principal thoroughfares of Brussels. By putting a penny in the slot one will be able to obtain a remedy and also the prescription for such ailments as sick headache, cold, lumbago, and toothache.

Summer Specials.

Try "Hofbrau"

Liquid-Extract of Malt. A tonic and stimulant. Special price, 2 bottles for 25c.

MONTERRAT

"Lime Fruit Juice,"—the best lime juice made.

CROQUET SETS REDUCED.

4 ball set (boxed) only	85c.
6 ball set (boxed) only	\$1.25.
8 ball set (boxed)	\$1.40.

Only Three Hanging Lamps left, extension spring, decorated shades and bowls, with prisms. Regular \$5 and \$6 now only \$3.95.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES.

LARGE STOCK

THRESHERS' MITTS,

All Prices.

Extra Oak Tan Lace Leather,
Leather Belting,
and Rubber Belting.

HIGHEST GRADES

CYLINDER and MACHINE OILS.

Splint Lunch Baskets

All sizes and prices.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM RICHARD SOLMES, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, School Teacher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said William Richard Solmes, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of June, 1904, are required to present the same to the undersigned, the Executor of the said estate, on or before the 1st day of September next, to be sent to George Denmark, of the City of Belleville, Solicitor for Matilda Solmes and Thos. Henry Ketcheson, Executors and Executor of the will of said deceased, full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the said 1st day of September next, the said Executor and Executor will proceed with the distribution of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have been notified.

Dated this 21st day of July, A.D. 1904.

GEORGE DENMARK,
Solicitor for Executor and Executor.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000
WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow
any amount
with which to buy
a home, a farm or
pay off a mortgage
or on your personal note with absolutely
no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to
pay it back in small monthly
payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with
mortgages when THE LOAN & SAV-
INGS COMPANY will furnish you with
the money to buy your home or pay off
your mortgage in any locality and charge
you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time
but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.

Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Stricest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.

Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 35c

The Englishwoman's Latchkey.

Talking about the British aristocracy, a woman who has met it on its native heath tells me that the feminine section of it never stirs out without a latchkey. We carry latchkeys over here, but we don't do it in the British way. The American woman ties her key in the corner of her handkerchief or hides it under the mat or puts it in her purse along with cold cream, soap and car tickets and samples. The Englishwoman parades hers. The woman who knows her tells me that she has seen latchkeys set with precious stones and fastened to long chains. She has seen them gilded and strung from belts; she has seen them with pins on the back of them, worn as brooches. She tells me that the Englishwoman would no sooner leave her latchkey at home than her husband would his bath. The thing is possibly new to the Englishwoman and, being new, is paraded. With us over here it is an old story. Possessing the reality, the symbol is of small moment to us. We are content to leave the latchkey under the mat.

A Philosopher as a Fisherman.

Herbert Spencer once won a curious wager. He was staying for a fishing holiday in the house of Sir Francis Powell, the president of the Scottish academy, and while angling for trout he happened to drop his eyeglasses into a deep pool of the river. In the evening he related his misadventure to his host and the guests, and said that he was prepared to bet that he would recover the pieces from the bottom of the pool. His friends declared that this was an impossible feat, but Herbert Spencer still offered to make the bet. His challenge was accepted by one of the visitors. Upon the following evening Spencer returned to the house with the missing eyeglasses. He had fastened a strong magnet on the end of his fishing line and fished for the glasses until it came into contact with their steel rims.

Floating Targets of the Sea.

Even the French and British warships that patrol the Newfoundland coast during the fishery season do not escape the danger of icebergs, crowded with men and carefully navigated though the vessels are. The ice masses serve a novel purpose for the fleets all the summer through, being used as targets for big gun practice. When a specially formidable one drifts along past St. John's a cruiser slips her moorings and runs to sea after it, pelting it with projectiles until she fires away her allowance. It is one of the sights of St. John's, the endless procession of icebergs of every size and shape that drift by day after day, charming the eye and cooling the summer atmosphere. Sometimes they ground in the harbor mouth and prevent ships entering or leaving.—P. T. McGrath in McClure's.

Palestine.

When one thinks of the great events that have taken place in the Holy Land, the multitude of cities, villages and towns, the countless millions who have been born there and whose bones now lie in its rocky ribbed hills, the small dimensions of Palestine are almost startling. The historic events took place, there are only 3,800 square miles, including all the geographical divisions now called Palestine. Including the land both east and west of the Jordan, the total area of Palestine from north to south is about 150 miles. It varies in breadth from twenty-three to eighty miles.

Wanted None of His Art.

At a dinner in London, Theodore Watts-Dunton said: "It isn't generally known that Turner, the painter, and Dr. Augustus Pritchard once lived together for a year in Cheyne row. The painter and the physician had a fine garden, and they took a good deal of pride in their flowers. But the garden gate did not work well, and one day Turner, because it wouldn't open, pettishly gave orders that it be nailed up. It was thought that this odd act would enrage Augustus Pritchard, but, on being told of it, all he said was, 'Oh, well, I don't care what Turner does to the gate, so long as he doesn't paint it.'"

Colds.

Every one knows when he contracts a cold on the chest. Not so with cold in the kidneys and bowels. The kidneys, however, are the weak point in many men and women nowadays, and they may be well protected by wearing a roll of white flannel, which should be about a foot wide and go twice around the waist for winter and once for summer. Try it, reader, if you have any tendency to bladder or kidney trouble.—Exchange.

A Mean Bank.

"Madam, you've already overdrawn your account."
"What's that?"
"You haven't any more money in the bank."
"The ideal! A fine bank, I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well, I'll go somewhere else."

A Philosopher.

Rivers—What do you do when you wake up in the night with jumping toothache? Brooks—I try to be thankful it isn't galloping consumption.

Trying to Forget It.

Mifkins—Hello, old man! What do you think of that cigar I gave you last night? Bifkins—Don't ask me to think. I'm trying to forget it.

Let those who complain of having to work undertake to do nothing. If this does not convert them, nothing will.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman, Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular. I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Imitation may be either flattery or stupidity.

Many a large fortune has been built on a small foundation.

A mean man never seems to tire of trying to lower his record.

Too many sermons are aimed at pocket-books instead of at hearts.

Nothing takes the conceit out of a stuck-up man like a hold-up.

The trouble with some men is that they have too much room at the top.

When a poor girl is said to be pretty she is positively handsome.

A lot of men are unable to prove that the world owes them a living.

When a man can do almost anything except make a living he is dubbed a genius.

The sweetness of love's young dream often depends on the amount of taffy there is in it.

It is the limit of impertinence for a man to take shelter in an umbrella store during a thundershower.

A medical student says he has often heard of the trombone, but he can't find any reference to it in the medical books.

If a woman is permitted to talk she cares not who does the thinking.

A politician roasts on the fence because there are voters on both sides of it.

Some men admire a well-formed woman more than they do a well-informed one.

Of course your own baby is all right but that of your neighbor is a crying shame.

Love may be blind, but the girl's little brother seldom requires the services of an oculist.

You may kick, you may shatter a boom if you will, but the hopes of its owner will cling to it still.

Tight shoes cause the blood to mount to the face, yet there are young men who can't imagine why girls blush.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH,
Spring Brook.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 35c.

Now is Your Chance To Get a Bargain.

Twice a year we mark down Shoes to make room for New Goods. This month we must clear out our Summer Footwear to make room for our Big Fall Stock.

Summer Shoes Go Now :-

Ladies' Finest Dongola Toe Slippers, at this year's goods, reg. \$2.00 for \$1.45.

Ladies' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes, reg. \$1.65 for \$1.20.

Ladies' Finest Dongola Lace Boots, reg. \$3.00 for \$2.25.

Misses' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes and Toe Slippers, reg. \$1.35 for 90c.

Ladies' and Girls' Fine Oxford Shoes and Slippers, in black, newest in styles, a table full at 75c. per pair.

See what we have in MEN'S BOOTS from \$1.00 up.

The best value in town in Men's Coarse Boots from 75c. up.

Don't buy a pair of Boots, Shoes or Slippers before calling on us and seeing our prices. They can't be beaten in Stirling.

If you want a really first-class pair of Hand-Made Boots come to

CEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

We pay highest price for Butter and Eggs.

Now is Your Chance To Get a Bargain.

Twice a year we mark down Shoes to make room for New Goods. This month we must clear out our Summer Footwear to make room for our Big Fall Stock.

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CEO. REYNOLDS,
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We pay highest price for Butter and Eggs.

A Clever Minister.

"To the town of Northgewick, in Maine," said a clergyman, "a strange minister once came to preach. He preached duly, and after the sermon was over he mingled with the congregation, expecting that some one would invite him to dinner. One by one, however, the congregation departed, offering the hungry minister no hospitality, and he began to feel anxious. Where was he to eat? As the last deacon was leaving the church the minister rushed up to him and shook him warmly by the hand.

"I want you to come home and dine with me," the minister said.

"Why, where do you live?" said the deacon.

"About thirty miles from here."

"The deacon reddened. 'Oh, you come and dine with me instead,' he said."

A Gypsy Prophecy.

An English magazine relates a curious instance of gypsy prophecy. The third Earl of Malmesbury, as Lord Fitzharris, was riding to a yeomanry review near Christchurch, when his orderly, some distance in front, ordered a gypsy woman to open a gate. The gypsy woman quietly waited till Lord Fitzharris and his staff rode up, when she addressed them, saying, "Oh, you think you are a lot of fine fellows now, but I can tell you that one day your bones will be written in that field." Lord Fitzharris laughed and asked her whether she thought they were going to have a battle, adding it was not very likely in that case they would choose such a spot. More than forty years later the field was turned into a cemetery.

Many John Smiths.

In Latin, John Smith is Johannes Smithus; in Italian, Giovanni Smithi or Fabbroni; in Spanish, Juan Smithas; in Dutch, Hans Schmids or Schmidt or Schmides; in French, Jean Smeets; in Greek, Ion Skimiton; in Polish, Ivan Schmittowski; in Welsh, Ithion Schmid; in Scotch, John Gowans; in Russian, Jouloff Skmittowski; in Chinese, Jahon Shmittit; in Icelandic, Jahne Smithson; in Mexican, Jontil F'Smith; in Tuscarora, Ton Qu Smit-ti.

Heroic War Measures.

Chaka, a great African native chief, trained a powerful army which was famous in war. If a regiment was beaten it was slaughtered on its return to the king's palace. If any man lost his weapon in war he was killed for cowardice. If the chief wanted to see what kind of weapons were most successful he would order a sham fight with them, in which real lives would be lost.

Editor Versus Lawyer.

A lawyer in a courtroom may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes a complaint when court has adjourned. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. And this is owing to the fact that people believe what an editor says; what a lawyer says cuts no figure.

The Place For a Pupil.

"And there is one thing about the pupil of the eye that I can't say about lots of other pupils," remarked the teacher.

"What is that?" asked the scholars in chorus.

"It is always found up around the head."

The Alien Labor Bill has passed the Dominion Parliament.

It applies only to countries which have a similar law, at present to the United States only.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75

The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture..... 1.75

The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada..... 1.80

The Weekly Sun..... 1.80

The Toronto News (Daily)..... 1.80

The Toronto Star (Daily)..... 1.80

The Toronto Globe (Daily)..... 1.80

The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

HARDWARE!

My stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware is complete. I keep everything from a needle to an anchor.

SHINGLES.

Plenty of Shingles on hand from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per M.

Don't forget I handle the British Columbia red cedar shingle. These shingles are wide and will not check or warp.

L. MEKLEJOHN.

A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50c MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressing economies; easy to follow; beautiful hints; fiction, etc. Subscriptions today, or send 50c for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL 10c BAZAR PATTERNS 15c

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Cutting and Sewing Lines.

Only 10c and 15c each—none higher. Ask for them in nearly every city and town, or by mail from

THE McCALL CO.,

113-115 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

The News-Argus

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TO JAN. 1, 1905, 35c.

SAVE MONEY

By JOINING The

MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB

OF AMERICA

25 Cents pays for three months' membership.

Each member receives a copy of the "LITERARY HELP" magazine, a copy of the "MUSIC HELP" magazine, and a copy of the "ARTS HELP" magazine. These magazines contain the latest news, news of the day, and news of the week. They are published by the Mutual Literary-Music Club, 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

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We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries.

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Patents taken in all countries. We will secure for you the best possible results.

Bring the Money

here that you want to put into a Suit of Clothes and we will send you away happy and satisfied. There is more value for you in our stock than in all the Clothing Stocks in the County. First-class Garments at second-class prices. You will find, Fit, STYLE and DURABILITY in every suit—not flash and show but sterling worth. Our reputation stands at the back of all we sell. Don't be bashful, come in and tell us the bad as well as the good qualities you find in your purchases from us.

For the Coming Man.

Have you any knee pant youngsters in your household? Do you know that we can dress them up here at small cost—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up to \$6.00.

Children's Wash Suits

75c. to \$1.50. WASH BLOUSES, 25c. to 75c.

Children's Blue Serge Suits,

3 pieces, trimmed sailor collars, real natty, \$1.00 to \$2.50—ages 4 yrs. to 7 yrs.

What's in a Hat

depends on who wears it. The amount of style and good appearance it has depends on where you buy it. We have the largest stock, carry the correct styles, and you only pay for the quality you get. Come and get acquainted with our Hats.

A Shirt Tale.

Only the happy wearer of the TOOKE Shirt can appreciate their real goodness, quality, fit and durability. The looms best productions go into these Shirts. We carry them in white and colored, hard and soft bosoms, 50c. to \$1.75.

Snaps—See our Clothing Window.

Snaps—See our Shirt Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Some August Bargains.

Boys' School Hats, straw, 5c.
Ladies' Hats, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, your choice for 25c.
All Millinery greatly reduced.
Prints, Muslins and Gingham, 12½c., 15c. all for 10c. yd.
A lot of Dress Goods to clear at low prices.
Girls' White Lace Gloves, 18c., 20c. were 25c.
Special Values in Hose, 8c. to 45c. pair.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, extra heavy, seamless, 2 prs. for 25c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Lace Hose, 25c. to 45c.
Extra Heavy Canvas for tents, implement covers, etc., 15c.

3 cans Peas - 25c.	3 cans Corn - 25c.
Tomatoes - 10c.	Salmon - 10c.
Pickling Spice, per lb. 25c.	Job lot of Brooms, - 15c.
Good Jar Butter - 15c.	

Highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

C. F. STICKLE.

Of Interest to Watch Buyers.

In buying a Watch the case must always be considered, and particularly so if it's a gold filled case. The price is always guided by the amount of gold it contains, and in order to settle a dispute between the different makers, the U. S. government assay office was asked to make an assay of the different cases. That assay has just been published, and the result fully bears us out in what we always claimed, that the WADSWORTH Case contains more gold than any other case to-day on the market. This is the case handled by W. H. CALDER. The above are facts that cannot be disputed. We have just received a fine line of the above goods, that for beauty of design are without an equal. Don't fail to come in and see them if you are contemplating buying.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

P. S.—"First-class goods at moderate prices" is always our motto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

SIR.—Kindly permit me to make a few observations in reply to your criticisms of me in your issues of June 2nd and Aug. 4th, as I think many of your conclusions are not based on solid facts. My appointment was announced on June 1st, and on June 2nd you publish "The appointment is not satisfactory to the temperance people of the riding, as the appointee is entirely out of sympathy with the temperance sentiment of the majority of the people." You had only one day to find out whether it was satisfactory or not. As a matter of fact I have received proofs from many of the leading temperance people, clergy and others, that the appointment satisfied them, and I believe there are few exceptions that you could name. You also say of the department "yet all appointments are made with a view to controlling the liquor traffic as little as possible." I do not think that statement is based on accurate knowledge. There must be very many appointments that you know nothing of. Dr. Chown, Temperance Secretary of the Methodist Church, speaking at one of the Conferences in June, said that the department were trying hard to enforce the law, and that several inspectors had been appointed on his (Dr. Chown's) recommendation.

In your issue of August 4th you say "It is evident that the commissioners had not sufficient back bone to stand by their former decision not to grant any shop licenses in North Hastings." I do not think the Board ever decided not to grant shop licenses, or were in favor of such a course. Word had been received from the department that none should issue. This was pending an investigation into matters in this inspectorate. Permits were granted for three months, and in the meantime the whole question was investigated, and considered in the most thorough manner, with the result that licenses were granted, except Stirling. The Board were never in favor of cutting off all the shop licenses. Again, you say "From all the information that has reached us we are inclined to believe that the newly-appointed Inspector has used every influence in his power to have a renewal of all the shop licenses, and that the reason the one in Stirling was not granted a renewal was because the license department at Toronto sent an intimation that it would not be allowed." I used no influence whatever. I never spoke to one of the commissioners other than before the whole Board. I enquired carefully in regard to these shop keepers and found that with the exception of Stirling there was no need for drastic measures. There was a petition against Mr. Kerr, in Madoc, signed by 106 out of 996 of the rate payers. A number of the Council were against dropping the license and the loss thereby of about \$200 to the village until at least they had a chance to submit a by-law to the people to raise the amount of license fee, which is at present \$200. It was pointed out that the license had been fined only once in seven years, and that his conduct therefore was at least as good as the hotels. I am sorry that the News-Argus does not take the pains to have a representative at these meetings who would learn all the facts at first hand. A petition from Maynooth contained two hundred names in favor of Mr. Flynn, besides letters from the leading men of that place. Against Marmora and Bancroft there was no complaint that I heard of. I do not see how you can fairly claim "The Commissioners hold office to do the Inspector's bidding" as there was not by me the slightest wish to attempt to consider these questions other than in a straightforward, business manner. When it is considered that the commissioners receive no pay for their work, they are deserving of some sympathy rather than unmerited abuse from the public. I am,

Yours respectfully,
RENDOL SNELL,
License Inspector.

Marmora, Aug. 10, 1904.

Reply.

In reference to the statement we made that Mr. Snell's appointment "is not satisfactory to the temperance people of the riding," we did not make that statement without knowing whereof we wrote. It had been rumored that Mr. Snell was likely to get the appointment, and we were familiar with the views of leading temperance men on this possible appointment, and therefore knew when it was made that what we stated is true, and now reaffirm it. If Mr. Snell wants to find out about this let him ask the officers of the Rawdon Temperance Association, or other similar associations; and as to his statement about the clergy being favorable to his appointment, we know that the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of all the southern portion of the riding are not in sympathy with his appointment. How could they be when it was well known that Mr. Snell

had taken an active part in opposition to the local option law in Rawdon and Huntingdon, and in every way had shown himself in favor of more places where liquor might be sold instead of restricting its sale.

Mr. Snell quotes Rev. Dr. Chown; but whatever Dr. Chown may know of matters in other parts of the Province, he is totally unacquainted with the circumstances in North Hastings, not having visited it lately. The appointment of License Inspector is well known to have been made upon the recommendation of one who is opposed to all temperance reform movements, and of course the appointee is in perfect sympathy with him.

In reference to the action of the Commissioners in granting a renewal of the four shop licenses in North Hastings we have it on good authority that Mr. Snell was very anxious that these licenses should be granted, and it is even hinted that he suggested petitions to that end. The late Inspector and the Chairman both stated to us that the decision of the Board in April was that no shop licenses should issue in North Hastings; and there was no investigation in reference to them. The only investigation was held here, and we were present at that investigation, and the question of the granting of shop licenses was not considered. He says "I used no influence whatever." Did he not write to the Department at Toronto favoring a renewal of these licenses? The records of the Department will tell. Of course the petition of 106 of the most prominent and influential ratepayers of Madoc was of no account. The fact of a liquor seller not having been fined but once is no evidence, as we know that there have been hundreds of violations of the law by other parties and no fines, simply because of the trouble and uncertainty of securing sufficient proof. As to knowing the facts of the case, we claim that we do know them sufficiently well to substantiate all that we have stated, notwithstanding the special pleadings of the License Inspector.

Anson News

From our Correspondent.

Miss Lott, of Sidney, was the guest of Mrs. R. Hoard last week.

Mr. E. D. McConnell returned to Bancroft on Saturday last to resume his duties as principal of the public school there.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson, of Buffalo, N.Y., is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Weaver.

Miss Bessie McMullen, after spending a few days at her home, returned to Colborne on Monday last.

Rumors of a wedding there. Miss Alma and Ina Shetler, of Marmora, spent Sunday with Mrs. W. Smith.

Miss Nettie Brown, of Sidney, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. Lawrence.

Mr. Bruce McMullen, of Halloway, accompanied by his mother and little daughter, Helen, spent Sunday at Anson.

A number from here took in the excursion to the 1000 Islands. Mrs. T. Hubbel and children, of Syracuse, N.Y., visited relatives at Anson last week.

Misses Minnie and Margaret McMullen returned to L'Amable on Monday last.

A number from here intend going to the Northwest on the 25th. Miss Lena McConnell, of Madoc, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. N. McConnell, last week.

Mrs. Patterson and daughter, Pearl, of Newburg, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Joe Burke, and Misses Ida and Maud Burke were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. A. McMullen.

The annual report of the Provincial Bureau of Mines states that the total mineral production for the year 1903 was over \$12,000,000. A big increase in nickel production is reported.

Miss Evangeline Booth, Territorial Commissioner for the Salvation Army in the Dominion of Canada, has been ordered to hold herself in readiness for a new appointment. She will leave Canada in November.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

"Sterling Hall." AUGUST SALE.

Go to a friend for advice; go to a woman for pity; go to strangers for charity; but for the very best Dry Goods and Clothing at lowest prices, always go to "Sterling Hall," and you will not be disappointed.

NEW BORN BARCAINS.

No. 1 size Satin Back Velvet Ribbon, all colors,	3c. yd.
No. 2 size " " " " " "	5c. yd.
2 oz. pkts. Saxony Yarns, leading colors,	10c. pkt.
Orkney Shetland Floss, " " full weight pkts, at	8c. pkt.
No. 9 All Silk Ribbon, leading colors, at	5c. yd.

LADIES' GOLF JERSIES.

The newest styles in White, Navy, Cardinal and Black at least prices—Leaders at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GIRLS' SWEATERS—Specials in Navy and Cardinal at \$1.25 each.

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies of good taste, and fashionably inclined will appreciate a visit to our Dress Goods Department. A succession of early shipments enables us to offer August buyers a complete assortment of the most fashionable up-to-date fabrics. In Blacks, Priestley's Celebrated Goods are shown in newest weaves. Have a look:—

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL—New 36 inch All Wool Flaked, in Navy, Grey, Green and Brown, regular value 35c., on sale at 25c. yd.

BARGAIN COUNTER—Still a few ends left of 50c. Cashmeres, etc., clearing at 25c. yd.

WAISTINGS.

Many of our early Fall Waistings are already in stock. The patterns are quite new and effective, all wool and wide, at 35c., 50c., 75c. yd.

For Dressing Sacques, etc.

Cotton Eiderdowns, 28 inches wide, in Blue and White and Cardinal and White combinations at 25c. yd.

Heavy Fancy Panné Velvets at 18c. yard.

North-West Outfitting.

A word of advice to young and old who have an eye to Western travel, is now in season. Protect yourselves from the Western winds, and your purses from high prices by making your purchases at "Sterling Hall." The largest assortment and best values are assured.

Men's Wool Sweaters, Navy, Cardinal, Black, fancy, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear at 50c., 75c., \$1.00.
Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear at 70c. suit.
Wool and Fleeced Knit Top Shirts at 50c. and 75c.
Heavy Tweed Pants at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Heavy Pea Jackets at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.
SOX SPECIAL—3 pairs Heavy Wool Sox regular value 25c. pair for 50c.
Heavy Work Boots at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

CROCKERY.

We have on sale very special values in 97 piece Dinner Sets at \$7.00, \$10.00 and \$12.50.

TOILET SETS—10 pieces at \$2.25 to \$7.00.

FANCY LAMPS—Exceptional values, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.

GROCERIES.

COOKS COOK IN COMFORT when the supplies they use come from "Sterling Hall's" Grocery Department, because they know the qualities are right—so are the prices.

Plenty of Quaker Canned Corn and Tomatoes at	10c. can.
" Rich Red Salmon at 12½c. and	15c. can.
" No. 1 Mustard in 1 lb. jars at	25c.
" Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for	25c.
" Vanilla Bar Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
" Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
" Iced Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS fresh every week.

Cooking Butter, in rolls, at 10c. lb. Good Butter, in small jars, at 15c. lb.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Summer Shoes at Cost

There will be enough hot days in which to wear Low Cut Shoes. We have some excellent shoes in stock, that will give you both comfort and coolness during the hot weather. They are better on your feet than on our shelves, and we need the room for the large New Stock of Fall Goods now coming forward. To make the Summer Shoes go with a rush we have cut prices to the bone. Come and see, you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

We are Headquarters for HAND-MADE BOOTS. Leave your order now and avoid the rush. Prices reasonable.

Repairing done while you wait. Rips sewed free on all boots bought at this store.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 35c.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is entrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

The Gunboat's Return...

The "Okushiri" steamed into the bay, and landed her crew—all, that is, save one, Esashi, the sweetest of Love Bird.

"Poor little Love Bird!" sighed Kitau.

But Love Bird—just as Brankome who had thus christened the dainty Japanese maid—did not even sigh. She had left the Legation, where she was employed, with a joyfully overflowing heart to meet her love; she returned with a heart bound as with death.

A lacquered box held her few maiden secrets. Within the box was another, small and circular, containing two flat pastilles.

Brankome, the guest of the Minister, owned a similar box, only this was full to the brim with the pastilles. He had found her one day prying inquisitively into the larger box, toying playfully with the contents, and he had pounced upon her with a gleam of a yawn and a look of surprise. "Love Bird," he had said, "if ever I catch you fingerling my belongings again, I will make you swallow one of those pastilles, and then, Love Bird, you will die. Those things are poison. Do you want to die a sudden death?"

She had shuddered at the thought. But now Esashi was dead, and the sweetness of life was gone.

She swallowed the pastilles—both.

Exactly two hours later Kitau limped recklessly to the door of the Legation compound just as Brankome rolled out of a rickshaw. Kitau pounced upon him with a wondrous tale.

"Happy little Love Bird!" replied Brankome. "So her love is alive, after all—picked up by one of your torpedo-boats, and landed an hour ago—eh? You say so?"

A message and a muffled babel of voices from an inner room sent him racing to the scene of Love Bird's agony.

She was lying on the floor, still, straight, bathed in an awful pallor.

"Love Bird, wake up!" he cried. "I've glorious news for you! Esashi has come back! He is in Yokohama! Wake up, little Love Bird! Don't you hear me? Don't you—"

He swung on his heel, and appealed to his shrinking, terror-stricken companions.

"What has happened?" he demanded. "Why did Love Bird die? Has anyone gone for the doctor? Can't someone explain?"

The British Minister walked in.

"I had a mind to spare you, Brankome," he said; "but perhaps you ought to know the truth. I found this box in the girl's hands. It tells its own tragedy."

He handed Brankome the little round box that on its gilded label bore the dread legend, "Pastilles—Poison."

The second word was written in pencil, in Brankome's handwriting, and was in Japanese.

Brankome glanced at the box, found it empty, stood for a moment in pondering uncertainty, then flung the box across the room.

"Love Bird, Love Bird!" he cried, as he raised the Japanese maid in his arms and shook her. "What folly is this? Wake up, you little simpleton! You're not dead; you're only frightened awaiting the end that, thank Heaven, is not due yet! Come, child, throw off your stupor! You're a silly little goose, and you stole my pastilles, but you die no more poisoned than I am. I told you so because I didn't want all my dyspepsia cured chewed up for sweets. Do you hear, you little simpleton? Open your eyes, and—"

Slowly, timidly, but half believing, Love Bird opened her almost slumped eyes.

"Am I not poisoned?" she whispered. "And is it true that Esashi has come back?"

Brankome's peal of laughter answered both questions in the glad affirmative.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Nabs of Knowledge Which You Should Learn.

In some parts of Berlin there are special public houses for women.

Great Britain has 1,951,000 domestic servants, earning £68,500,000 per annum.

Soldiers in the Italian army are allowed two hours in the middle of the day for a nap.

Japan is the only country in the world which has never been subdued by any foreign enemy.

The largest window in Britain is the east window in York Cathedral. It is 75 feet high and 32 feet wide.

The average life of horses in the British cavalry is just five years, but the Army Service draught horses last half as long again.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is nearly 6,000 miles long, and cost, in rough figures, \$500,000,000. The first sod was turned in 1893.

A French prisoner is the owner of a collection of 920 human heads, representing every known race of people on the globe.

It is considered that Japanese men are among the best needleworkers in the world, their only equals being the women of Russia.

In the schools of Rhenish Prussia a change of stockings and shoes is provided for the use in school of children who arrive with wet feet.

Official statistics show that there are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of six and fourteen receiving absolutely no education.

Six hundred thousand acres of India's land is used by the Government for the cultivation of opium, the great bulk of which goes to China.

The death-rate at Santiago de Cuba

has under Spanish rule was 137 per 1,000. Now, under American sanitation, it has fallen to twenty-two. Wages are very low in Spain. Farm laborers get about \$1.50 a week. The women who work in slusheries do not get more than 15 cents for ten hours' work.

The Marquis of Breadalbane owns a service of gold plate which is one of the finest in the world. It is valued at \$600,000. That of Lord Rothschild is worth about \$500,000. Lions are frequently perfumed themselves with lavender. There is, it is said, no record of a lion ever having attacked a trainer who had taken the precaution of using this perfume.

India has perhaps a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 15,000 native species, while the flora of the entire continent of Europe only embraces about 10,000.

The greatest depth of the ocean as yet known is eight and three-quarter miles. This distance was measured between the Island of Tristan d'Aculnia and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The largest tree in the Eastern Hemisphere, if not in the world, is a monster chestnut standing at the foot of Mount Etna. The circumference of the main trunk at 60 feet from the ground is 212 feet.

A spectator in a Japanese theatre, on payment of a small extra fee, is permitted to stand up and the person behind him cannot object, although the latter's view of the performance is obstructed.

To foster a spirit of content among working men, the Town Council of Wiesbaden intends conferring upon the men of the value of 2s. 6d. each on workmen who have served one employer for at least twenty years.

The skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that anyone clothed in such a dress, with the addition of a robe of the same material, may bear the intense cold of an Arctic winter's night.

The body of a Tyrolean guide, who fell into a crevasse on the glacier of Grossglockner, in the Austrian Alps, thirty years ago, has been found in a remarkable state of preservation at the foot of the glacier.

Sir Richard Sankey estimates that Ireland's bogs contain the equivalent of 5,000,000,000 tons of coal, and he advocates creating power for various industries by converting the fuel into electricity on the spot.

A recent census of China shows that that country, crowded with "teeming millions," has a population of 103 to the square mile. Belgium has 220 to the square mile, Great Britain 130, and Germany 105.

A scientist told the Belfast Natural History Society that there are 2,000,000 gulls in the United Kingdom, and during the herring season each consumes 200 fry per day. If all the fry reached maturity they would be worth \$120,000,000.

The Los Islands, ceded by England to France, got their name through the careless engraver. The Portuguese charts described them as Los Boles, but the engraver who copied from them omitted the noun and only reproduced the article.

The condition of the village schoolmaster in Russia is not to be envied. The case is reported of a master who has been in one school for thirteen years, a married man of thirty-five, with five children. His annual salary is 200 roubles, or about \$100.

The daily rations of a Russian soldier in the field are 2½ lbs. of bread or 1½ lbs. of biscuit, 1 lb. of meat, and, for making soup, 4 ozs. barley groats, 4 ozs. of dried vegetables, and 3 ozs. of flour. Then salt, pepper, tea and sugar are given out in the usual quantity.

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the State and is paid a pension for support and placed in a private family where board and clothes are provided until the fourteenth birthday.

The Esquimaux now have their own translation of the Bible, which has taken 150 years to complete. The Norwegian pastor, Hans Egede, who went to Greenland in 1721, towards the close of his life began the work, which was completed and published by the Bible Society of Denmark.

THE BASHFUL MAN'S ORDEAL.

It was difficult Mr. Dodd's opportunity to hear a famous preacher in an equally famous church, so, although he knew that he should be obliged to leave the place shortly before twelve o'clock in order to catch his train, he decided to hear as much as possible of the services. The usher ignored the visitor's whispered plea for an inconspicuous seat, and proceeded to escort him up the broad central aisle which timid Mr. Dodd remembered ever afterwards as being about four miles long—to a seat only three rows from the front.

RESCUE OF THE DROWNING.

Some Rules that May be of Use to the Life-Saver.

If a good swimmer uses common sense his only peril is the cramps. The chances of his getting cramps in the stomach will be remote if he refrains from going into the water within an hour and a half after eating. A stomach loaded with food acts like a weight of lead. This rule also applies to sea bathers, who are non-swimmers. Cramps in the stomach generally mean death unless help is near.

Cramps in the legs or arms are not nearly so dangerous. If a good swimmer gets cramps in the calf of the leg he should let the disabled member float along. This would be a difficult procedure for a non-swimmer, who should try to overcome the affliction by forcing the leg into a kicking position, like the closing of a pair of shears. Cramps in both legs call for immediate help and cramps in the arms are treated as cramps in the legs in the case of either swimmer or non-swimmer.

A word to rescuers. If you are swimming to someone's succor and you are at close quarters, go underneath him. If he is far gone, as he is a good swimmer, put your feet under his shoulder blades and tow him along. If you are an ordinary swimmer get close to your man, and still blow on the back of his neck.

You will stun him and thus keep him from doing foolish things that might imperil both of you. Then put your left hand at the back of his head in order to keep him afloat.

Do not swim with your burden if

help of any sort is within sight. There is no use taxing your strength. Unite all your energies on keeping yourself and your man afloat, and assistance will be forthcoming in ample time. I have known more than one good swimmer to become exhausted and drown by thus needlessly working himself.

If you go to the rescue in a boat, do not pull your man over the stern or side, and do not let him try to scramble over the boat at either point. The bow is the only safe place. Haul a man over the side and the boat is likely to capsize. Haul him over the stern and the same thing is likely to happen. Besides, he is likely to receive serious injury from being dragged over the rudder and iron rudder-pin. To pull a man up to the boat hand him an oar, or, better still, catch his clothes on a boat-hook, and if when he reaches the boat he frantically persists in trying to get aboard, knock him on the head and stun him.

PAYS TO BE RULER.

Prince Is Taxed by People of His Principality.

A people who tax their Prince. A country, almost unknown, in the very heart of central Europe. An independent principality, and one of the smallest in the world, is in the eastern Alps, bordering the upper Rhine. Hounded in by Switzerland and Austria, and but a few miles from the German frontier, it has been independent for over two centuries, and was forgotten by Bismarck, so runs the local peasantry, in the reorganization following the Prussian wars with Austria and France.

It is not tucked inaccessible away. Thousands of travellers on their way to Innsbruck, have seen from the train the towering mountains of the little State. Others, on their way to Davos-Platz, have glanced at a distant little town, at the foot of a castle rock, without suspecting that they were looking at one of the capitals of Europe.

There is no military service. There is no land or sea debt. There is a nominal tax, only a tenth as large as that of Austria. The ruling Prince gives freely for the good of the people out of his huge private fortune. So far from deriving any revenue from his principality he pays heavily for the pleasure of holding it.

Following the close of the war between Austria and Prussia, in which Liechtenstein allied itself with Austria, there came another gravely presented protest. The citizens were weary of the expense of a standing army, an army which, consisting of eighty men, with a Captain and a trumpeter, had bravely marched toward the scene of hostilities, but too late to arrive before the war had come to its swift end.

There is a written Constitution. There is a little Parliament of fifteen members. Three members are named by the Prince. Twelve are elected by the people, every man in Liechtenstein over 24 years of age having a vote. The little body meets once in every year and remains in session for several weeks, engaged in the very attenuation of discussion of petty things.

It is Lilliput ruled by its Gulliver. And although, on account of the fiscal arrangement, Austrian coins and stamps are generally used, the Prince's personal pride in his possession has led him to have his own stamps and coins as well, bearing his name and face and title.

And there is another touch to add to the unlikeness of it all. Coming to Vaduz only at infrequent intervals, and busied as he is at his private estates or at Vienna—for, besides being Sovereign Prince of Liechtenstein, he bears an Austrian title by virtue of which he is a member of the Austrian House of Lords—he can at any time call up his principality by long distance telephone.

A WATCH AND CHAIN

amongst the possessions of a bowerbird.

A receiver of stolen goods, which it has not the energy to thief itself, is the mackerel-gull of New Zealand. The oyster-catcher procures tasty morsels from the deep, only to find them swooped up by the bigger monster.

The gannets of the Bass Rock go for extensive thieving, and are generally bad. They deliberately steal each other's sea-weed while engaged in nest-building, and, sometimes, these thefts lead to the most bloodthirsty struggles. Two gannets have been seen dropping thousands of feet down into the sea, struggling all the while for an absurd piece of sea-weed.

There are many music pirates amongst the so-called songsters of the skies. The wren-ree gets so low down in its piracy that it actually mimics the cuckoo. The starling carries on its piracy on something like a wholesale scale. It mocks the peewit almost to the life.

CANARIES ARE QUARRELSONE.

Finally, one word about the much-revered canary. A gentleman once purchased two valuable canaries for \$25 the pair. He treated them kindly, and gave them a good home, and was fattening them up for show purposes, at some little trouble and expense. The reward he got for this was to find that one day the birds had killed each other.

For some reason or another the hen canary, which had not much of a voice, seemed to object to the strenuous singing of her mate, and indicated the fact. The cock canary, reftled, and angry notes ensued, finally leading to a pitched battle. In the end, each bird picked up the other's throat, with murderous results. The canaries had lived together for many months in seeming happiness, only to turn on each other in this shameless way.

He (returning from a tour round the world)—"Awfully ugly became the Chinese. Why, I was considered quite a good-looking chap out there." She (absently)—"Really?"

Ellie—"I have a photograph taken every year since I was twenty." Stella—"I suppose the photographer who took the first one has been dead a long time."

MEAN TRICKS OF BIRDS

CHEAPLY EARNES REPUTATION FOR VIRTUE.

Cuckoo Is a Murderer, Thrush a Song Pirate, and the Dove a Humbug.

The truth is, however, that for sheer blackguardism, depravity, and so on, the bird kingdom would be hard to beat. It is generally the birds that enjoy the best reputations amongst average people, too, that are really the most despicable, says Pearson's Weekly.

Take the cuckoo, for instance, who enjoys such universal popularity for the sole reason that he sings the easiest and one of the dullest songs in the bird music catalogue. He is a ruffian and a brawler. His "cuckoo" cry doesn't mean that it has come to tell us the glad tidings of Spring, but is simply an announcement to other birds that trouble is about to begin.

The female cuckoo dumps her eggs into the nest of some other bird that comes handy, generally selecting that of a hard-working bird with a large family of its own to keep.

CUCKOOS MAKE FALSE LOVE.

This bird, of course, being good-natured, and probably thinking the new egg is of its own family, hatches it out, gives the young bird and lodging, and treats it like a mother. Young cuckoos being greedy birds, scoop home all the best food for themselves, and ultimately oust altogether the rightful children of the nest-hole. They sometimes finish up by murdering their kind foster-mother. The cuckoo is a bore, a boor, and a betrayer. He makes passionate love to other young cuckoos, but never follows up his proposals by offers of marriage. In fact, the cuckoo doesn't set up housekeeping at all, but sponges all the time on other birds.

Another mean trick adopted by the cuckoo is to trade on her strong resemblance to the hawk. The hawk, another blackguard—is a terror to all other birds, and the cuckoo, knowing this, apes the look and manner of flying of the hawk, in order to frighten birds away from their nests. When she has got them clear out of sight, she dumps the eggs in question, and leaves them there.

DOVES ARE HUMBUGS.

Another dismal little humbug is the dove or wood-pigeon, who trades on his soft, lovable appearance to gain the good opinion of human beings. In reality, the wood-pigeon is a distressing thief, eating, as he does, the pick of the gardener's and farmer's seeds.

The crow is called by the thoughtless the "farmer's friend." A pretty friend, indeed, is this sanctimonious old humbug. While he is mooning about the fields, pretending to be looking for wire-worms, those pests of the earth, he is really after the gain. The crow, too, is not above murder of the most revolting type. During last summer one of them was seen engaged in pecking out of brains of a lark. Even the naughty rooks were flying round cawing with indignation.

For vulgar vanity, it would be difficult to beat the bowerbird of New Zealand. He should be called the bowerbird. So fond are these creatures of display, that they steal every glittering object within sight—shells, stones, and even articles of jewellery out of residents' houses. One New Zealander actually discovered

A WATCH AND CHAIN

amongst the possessions of a bowerbird.

A receiver of stolen goods, which it has not the energy to thief itself, is the mackerel-gull of New Zealand. The oyster-catcher procures tasty morsels from the deep, only to find them swooped up by the bigger monster.

The gannets of the Bass Rock go for extensive thieving, and are generally bad. They deliberately steal each other's sea-weed while engaged in nest-building, and, sometimes, these thefts lead to the most bloodthirsty struggles. Two gannets have been seen dropping thousands of feet down into the sea, struggling all the while for an absurd piece of sea-weed.

There are many music pirates amongst the so-called songsters of the skies. The wren-ree gets so low down in its piracy that it actually mimics the cuckoo. The starling carries on its piracy on something like a wholesale scale. It mocks the peewit almost to the life.

CANARIES ARE QUARRELSONE.

Finally, one word about the much-revered canary. A gentleman once purchased two valuable canaries for \$25 the pair. He treated them kindly, and gave them a good home, and was fattening them up for show purposes, at some little trouble and expense. The reward he got for this was to find that one day the birds had killed each other.

For some reason or another the hen canary, which had not much of a voice, seemed to object to the strenuous singing of her mate, and indicated the fact. The cock canary, reftled, and angry notes ensued, finally leading to a pitched battle. In the end, each bird picked up the other's throat, with murderous results. The canaries had lived together for many months in seeming happiness, only to turn on each other in this shameless way.

He (returning from a tour round the world)—"Awfully ugly became the Chinese. Why, I was considered quite a good-looking chap out there." She (absently)—"Really?"

Ellie—"I have a photograph taken every year since I was twenty." Stella—"I suppose the photographer who took the first one has been dead a long time."

THE FREAKS OF BULLETS

ARMY SURGEON'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Wonderful X-rays Have Saved Hundred of Lives Already.

It is perfectly true, I believe, that the Japanese soldier is using a bullet of smaller calibre than has ever been used before in war, said an Army surgeon to the writer; and it is no doubt equally true, as reported, that Russian soldiers shot clean through the body with one of these tiny bullets might go on fighting for hours and scarcely even know that they have been hit; but when they tell us that these bullets often leave no marks of entry or exit—well, I draw the line there.

One modern bullet is a very remarkable thing, and some of its funny ways, which I witnessed in the late American-Spanish War, I should set down as freaks of the imagination if I had not seen them with my own eyes. Take this case for example. One man was shot completely through the body from the side by a Mauser bullet; both lungs were traversed, but he had no symptom, not even bleeding, and all that was visible was a tiny red spot where the bullet had entered the body and a similar tiny spot where it had come out. This man actually did not know that he had been hit at all, and if his leg had not been broken by a second bullet he would never have been in hospital at all.

No, I scarcely think a man could survive if he were shot through the heart, though it is conceivable that he might if the bullet struck the heart just as it was drawn hard together in its closest contraction; if the heart were on the other beat, and therefore distended and softer, it would probably be so lacerated that

DEATH MUST ENSUE.

I recall one case where a man was shot through the breast on the left side, the bullet entering about a quarter of an inch below the nipple and passing out at the back, shattering the shoulder-blade. In this case the surgeons all agreed that the bullet had passed through the pericardium or covering of the heart, and that the heart itself had been penetrated. Oh yes, the man lived right enough—indeed, his life was never in any danger.

Talking about freaks of bullets, in one case I remember the bullet entered the left chest, passed through the body and out of the abdomen, then went through the air for a foot or so and landed in the right thigh, about halfway to the knee. In another case a man was wounded in the shoulder by a Mauser bullet, which ploughed its way around the chest under the deep muscles and lodged in the left arm, shattering the humerus. This was a puzzler—a wound in the right shoulder, but no bullet; the bone of the left arm broken, but no wound to be seen. However, thanks to the X-rays, the bullet was located in sixty seconds.

What hundreds of lives these wonderful rays must have saved already, by the way, and what agonies of pain! Instead of spending hours, it may be, in probing for a bullet and perhaps never finding it, the X-rays will discover it for us with unfailing accuracy in a few seconds or minutes, the time ranging from five seconds for a wound in the hand to perhaps a quarter of an hour for a bullet deeply embedded in the body.

THE MODERN BULLET

is, as I have said, a most remarkable one, and, indeed, an unaccountable thing. If you fire a Mauser bullet into a bag of sand, a can of water, or a dead body, the shattering effect is terrible; but fire at a living body and a similar bullet will pass through as cleanly as a stiletto, leaving two tiny marks of entry and exit, and boring a hole as neatly through a bone as if it had been drilled.

Mauser bullets fired experimentally into the skulls of dead men splintered them into fragments; and yet they pass through the skull of a living man making just two tiny holes, yet live to tell the tale, though naturally the majority of men thus shot die, chiefly through the poisoning of foreign matter brought into the brain with the bullets.

It is a curious fact that a man has a better chance of living when a bullet has passed clean through his chest than when the chest is opened and the bullet remains. In many of the former cases, barring severe hemorrhage, the symptoms are often mild, some of the patients being confined to bed for a few days only—London Tit-Bits.

"Does the baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family. "No," replied the baby's disgusted little brother. "He doesn't need to." Doesn't need to talk? "No. All he has to do is to yell, and he gets anything there is in the house that's worth having!"

"Mr. Bass," said the hostess, "won't you oblige me with one more song?" "Oh, really," replied the reluctant basso. "The hour is so late I'm afraid my singing will disturb the neighbors." "Never mind that. They've got a dog whose howling disturbs us at night."

Claude—"Miss Ederleigh looks like a woman who has suffered." Maude—"Yes, poor girl! She has suffered a great deal because of her mistaken belief." Claude—"Indeed! And what is her belief?" Maude—"That she could wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot!"

De Auber—"I am thinking seriously of donating one of my paintings to some public institution. Which one would you suggest?" Criticus—"Well, it strikes me that the Home for the Blind would be the most suitable."

Few men would care to be done by as they try to do others.

PASSING OF THE BRITON

EFFORT TO BE MADE TO RE-VIVE HIM.

British Parliamentary Committee Makes Some Recommendations.

The report of the British Inter-Department Committee on Physical Deterioration was issued in London recently.

The committee make no fewer than fifty-three recommendations of which the following are a selection—

OVERCROWDING.

The committee believe that the time has come for dealing drastically with this problem, and they advocate an experimental effort by the local authority in certain of the worst districts, in the direction of fixing a standard and notifying that after a given date no crowding in excess of such standard would be permitted.

ALCOHOLISM.

The committee believe that more may be done to check the degeneration resulting from "drink" by bringing home to men and women the fatal effects of alcohol on physical efficiency than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking. To this end they advocate the systematic, practical training of teachers to enable them to give rational instruction in schools on the laws of physical evils caused by drinking.

At the same time, the committee cannot lose sight of the enormous improvement which has been effected in some countries, and might be effected in this country, by wise legislation.

FOOD AND COOKERY.

For the purpose of bringing home to the people the importance of properly selected and carefully prepared food, there is much room for training of a socially educative character among girls and young women. Continuation classes for girls beyond the school age should be organized, attendance at which should be compulsory, subject to the exercise of a judicious discretion on the part of the school authority.

EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.

It is desirable that more attention should be given with the assistance where possible, of voluntary agencies, to organizing games for school children, and for that purpose much greater use should be made both of school and public playgrounds than at present. But the committee are of opinion that no scheme of games alone can ever be made general enough to supply the place of methodical physical training.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

The committee recommend that a bill should be brought before Parliament at an early date, having for its object: (1) To prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to children below a certain age; (2) to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes in sweet shops and other shops frequented by children.

In conclusion, the committee declare that they do not rely upon any large measure of legislative assistance; the law, they say, may with advantage be altered and elaborated in certain respects, but the pathway to improvement lies in another direction. Complacent optimism and administrative indifference must be attacked and overcome, and a large-hearted sentiment of public interest take the place of timorous counsels and sectional prejudice.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

War Has Caused it to Fall Off Very Greatly.

Some idea of the extent to which traffic between Russian inland railway centres and Russian ports of export has decreased in consequence of the war may be gleaned from the fact, officially admitted, that nearly 200,000 tons less were carried over Russian railways systems last May than during May of last year. The fall is almost one of 25 per cent. From official statistics, again, it appears that the aggregate quantity of goods carried from various parts of the empire to the western land frontiers of Russia alone was less than during May of last year by nearly 40 per cent. On several of the main lines in the empire, military traffic has undoubtedly increased, though not to an extent sufficient to make amends for the extraordinary decrease in passenger traffic. Even when military traffic has increased, particularly on the lines running into and out from Moscow, a large part of the work is done by soldiers. The average workman, therefore, has derived little or no benefit from it. On the railway in European Russia and in Poland alone it is computed that 60,000 railway hands have been discharged in four months. The number of laborers and artisans throughout the empire thrown into idleness during the same period was estimated at 800,000 to 400,000, the bulk of whom are not likely to find remunerative employment until the end of the war. Meanwhile, some thousands are unemployed.

SOON CURED.

Doctor—"Good morning, Mr. Lover, what can I do for you?"

Mr. Lover—"I called sir, to—to ask for the hand of your daughter."

"Hump; appetite good?"

"Not very."

"How is your pulse?"

"Very rapid when I am with her; very feeble when away."

"Troubled with palpitation?"

"Awfully, when I think of her."

"Take my daughter. You'll soon be cured. Half-a-dollar, please."

Housemaid—"Doctor, what can I do for these inflamed eyes?" Doctor—"Rest them. Don't look through a single keyhole for two weeks."

Crop reports from Manitoba and the Northwest are favorable. The weather has been dry and warm, and harvest operations have been in progress during the week, and will become general in a few days. Government reports state the average wheat yield in Manitoba will be 29½ bushels per acre. In some places the yield will be forty bushels per acre.

Details of the great naval battle off Port Arthur on Wednesday last prove that it was one of the greatest sea fights in modern history. The Russian battleship *Czarevitch* made a gallant fight against desperate odds, and was so badly battered as to be unseaworthy. She took refuge in the German port of Tsing Tau, China, and formally lowered her flag, and is now out of service until the war is ended.

The Prohibition Question.

A Toronto despatch to the Montreal Witness says:—
Intimate friends of the Hon. G. W. Ross state that a measure will be introduced in the Ontario Legislature at its next session for another temperance referendum to take place six months after the provincial general elections. This time, instead of the Manitoba prohibition bill being submitted, the act to be voted on is to be the Ross Government control bill. A Liberal organizer was in Port Hope a few days ago securing pledges of temperance workers there to support the proposed government control referendum. The Temperance Legislation League and W. C. T. U. officials are opposed to the move, which they attribute to political exigencies.

Adulterated Foods.

Disgraceful State of Affairs Shown by Public Analysis.

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur will shortly make an example of manufacturers, importers and storekeepers throughout Canada who have been defying the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act by unloading on the unsuspecting household articles of food that are not what their labels purport. As a rule the mixing is resorted to so as to eke out an increased profit. Sometimes the substitutes are harmless. In other cases the mixture is positively injurious to the health of the consumer. In either case, however, the law is intended to ensure a purchaser obtaining what he orders.

A recent analysis of jellies and jams showed that only four samples out of 74 were genuine, 55 were classed as adulterated, and five as doubtful. The examination includes samples of raspberry, strawberry, plum, peach, and miscellaneous jams and jellies, and revealed the presence of many substitutes, and glucose, coal tar, dyes and salicylic acid.

An analysis of ground peppers, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, allspice and mixed spice showed only 88 pure out of 188. There were 93 adulterations and seven doubtful. The test showed that the spices were mixed with stone, husks, shells, and sweepings, charcoal, hair, chips and dirt. The minister will institute proceedings, first, to punish the adulteration of jam and jelly. Hereafter, instead of having samples collected of the retailers alone, the departmental officers will visit the premises of manufacturers and importers who are suspected of having a hand in the fraud, as well as the merchants with whom housekeepers come into direct contact.

Natural and Moral Wrongs.

By our sense of fitness we observe that in the universe and the constitution thereof there are essentially natural wrongs. These wrong features or elements of the universe, there is no doubt, have a purpose in the economy of things. Though this may be so, we are only to judge by what we perceive and know. From the subjective aspect therefore we observe what we may call wrong elements in the constitution of things, and as we see these wrong elements to be inherent in nature we are prone sometimes to think that they are essential and essential in the constitution of the universe. Philosophers tell us that there could be no such thing as right without wrong; that nothing is actually known except by comparison or contrast, and if there were no wrongs then rights, as such, could never be recognized. This explanation of the flaws in nature were we wont to scout as an absurd curtailment of the omnipotence of God over his economy. Wrongs are here, however, and for the sake of clearness let us observe a couple of instances. A city which had increased to great dimensions a few years ago, on the island of Martinique, had so increased according to natural laws of development. (The human race is part of nature itself and therefore a natural development.) Instantly, by a natural convulsion, all that years had accomplished was suddenly swept out of existence. Such a catastrophe, from our standpoint, is a great natural wrong. Nature was at war with itself. Terms of an international treaty infringed, perhaps by accident, may terminate in a great loss of life and a bloody war by land and sea. That which required years to evolve may in an instant be dissolved. Such examples of conflicting elements in nature strike us as great natural wrongs. They are subversive of natural development and a great waste of natural energy. These great natural or social wrongs are not the outcome of human volition, but of natural accidents or phenomena. They militate against an

idea of a Divine economy. Wrongs of a similar nature may be traceable in another sphere, in that of moral life. Moral wrong, as distinguished from natural wrong, is sinful in nature. Natural wrongs are pervasive of the moral order of God's human creation. They differ in origin and somewhat in nature, but they are the same principle arising from accidental conditions of phenomena, the other has its origin in human volition. The one appearing unintentional, the other is intentional in the highest sense. For the one we are not accountable, for the other we are accountable.

The parties responsible for this depraved social condition are the governing elements of society, those whom Thos. Carlyle styles the "governing aristocracy." Behold the external forces of sin, producing elements in our land, and for that matter, all over our so-called Christian world, which these governing aristocracies allow to exist, nay, encourage. Go into our towns and cities and see the degrading institutions advancing in their degrading vices under the very eyes of our governing aristocracy. Governments are obviously mammon-worshippers, and for the sake of filthy lucre with which to keep the wheels of state in operation, countenance the most flagrantly vicious dens and institutions, and impute the same to our boasted liberty of freedom. See our immoral saloons with gaping doors posted in conspicuous places. See gambling dens of all types flourish within earshot of our churches of the living God, and then question seriously if the governments of our world are existing under Divine authority. It is high time for the voice of another St. Paul, the life of another Jesus, to reverberate through our Christian land and cause to reorganize on a more godly basis the principles of our boasted civilization. Our social and political constitutions are based upon principles of mammonism, and the eternal laws of the most high God are forgotten or ignored. Our "governing aristocracy" re-echo the voice of our universal society, and the popular conscience is responsible. These great moral wrongs that are eating the very vitals of our spiritual life are wrongs of our own making. We can abolish them if we will. In Heaven's name let us abolish them and let the Divine elements enter into our governments, that in reality the voice of our governing aristocracy being the "vox populi," it may also be the "vox Dei." R. C. B.

Harold News

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bailey and Mr. and Mrs. G. Sine, of Stirling, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirk and daughter, Edna, of Chapman, spent Sunday at Mr. G. Bailey's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott took in the excursion to the Islands, and were delighted with the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Brintnell, of Colborne, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordanier, of Chatterton, have been visiting at Mr. Jas. Bailey's.

Our teacher, Mr. Ashley, has returned to his school, after taking an extensive trip.

Mrs. E. Ketcheson and son of Wallbridge are guests at Mr. R. Bailey's.

Mr. G. A. Kingston, and Miss Armstrong, of Campbellford, visited friends here lately.

The appearance of Harold steed is being improved by a new verandah, with cement floor.

Mr. J. R. Gay, of Belleville, and Master Clarence Cook have been visiting at Mr. John Gay's.

Mrs. Graham, of Wellman's Corners, visited our Sabbath School on Sunday.

Little Erna Heath, who was very ill of pneumonia, has recovered.

Master Sherwood Mason is visiting his grandparents here.

Miss Lecele Ashley and Miss Lena Gordanier are visiting Miss Rosa Bailey.

(From another Correspondent.)

Owing to the rainy weather farmers are held back with their harvesting.

The whistle of the steam thresher is playing music for the farmers, but wait till Friday night at Wellman's lawn social. There will be barrels of music from four different sources, and they will be falling over each other to see who can get their work in first.

Mrs. Graham, of Wellman's Corners, is visiting in the neighborhood and attended our Sabbath School on Sunday.

A burglar entered the residence of Mrs. Woodward on Saturday night, Aug. 6th, but failed to secure anything, whether from lack of ability or lack of opportunity is not known, he was surprised and beat a hasty retreat. It is to be hoped the next time he tries his luck, he will find himself up against something.

Mrs. Ann Wellman has had a writ served on Mrs. S. Innes for unlawful assault. As Mrs. Innes denies the charge, it will be investigated before G. W. Faulkner, M. D., J. P., on Thursday, Aug. 18th.

Mount Pleasant News

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chambers and family returned to their home near Tweed on Friday last.

Mr. E. D. McConnell left on Saturday last for Bancroft.

Mrs. Chas. Bailey, of Belleville, is spending a few days with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. H. Bailey.

Mrs. Brooks and family, of Midland, spent Thursday last as guests of Mrs. Nancy McConnell.

Mr. Wm. Potts, Mr. Ernest White, and Mr. Wm. McMurray intend leaving for the Northwest on the 25th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and daughter Bell, of Harold, spent Friday last with Mrs. Nancy McConnell.

Miss Lena McConnell, of Madoc, spent Friday last with her aunt, Mrs. McConnell, on her way to Lindsay, Scoggs, and other places, where she intends spending a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Harvest weather is rather catching this season.

A meteor weighing thirteen pounds fell on the farm of Mr. John Shields, near Shelburne.

Silkworm Fishing Lines.

A tourist friend who has recently returned from a trip through the south of Europe was telling the other day of the large proportions assumed by the production of silkworms and for fishing lines in Spain since the decline of silk culture there. The grub is fed on mulberry leaves as usual in silk culture, but before it begins to spin—that is, in May and June—it is killed by immersion in vinegar. The substance which would have formed the cocoon is then drawn out from its body in the form of a thick silken thread, which is treated with chemicals and afterward dried. These threads are made up in bundles of a hundred each, and the Spanish peasants travel with them along the shores of the Mediterranean as far as France. The best quality of the gut, as every fisherman knows or ought for his own protection when shopping to know, is round. The flat shaped article is, as often supposed, and is due, not, as often supposed, to careless drawing of it, but to unhealthiness in the worm which furnished it.—Forest and Stream.

South Pole Seals.

Seals, according to the crew of the antarctic exploring ship *Discovery*, are abundant near the south pole. They are very tame and can be clubbed by any one without showing more fight than opening their jaws and making a harsh noise. They are possessed of extraordinary vitality and are not easy to kill. Antarctic seals are not provided with marketable fur. The skins of the majority of seals in the antarctic regions show an extraordinary number of cicatrices, some old and some recent, which for some time have been a puzzle to zoologists. It is a question whether they are the result of warfare among the bull seals or are caused by attacks of some monster not yet known to science. Some light has been shed on this subject by the discovery of remains of an ordinary seal in the stomach of a sea leopard, which is provided with a very fierce set of teeth, quite in keeping with the possible habit of feeding on other seals.

Scolding.

Scolding is mostly a habit. It is often the result of nervousness and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is scolded or annoyed at some trivial cause and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody within reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one becomes addicted to it and confirmed in it. It is an unreasonable and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get into the way of scolding always find something to scold about. If there is nothing else, they begin scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at. It is an extremely disagreeable habit. It is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain in a short time to affect all the members.—Exchange.

Japanese Buddhists.

Japanese Buddhists have a word, "nazoraeru," which is translated by the dictionaries as "to imitate," but it has the esoteric meaning of "to substitute in imagination one object or action for another, so as to bring about some magical or miraculous result." An example of this is laying a pebble before the image of Buddha to show that you would like to build a temple in his honor if you were rich enough, and making a bookcase revolve which contains the 6,771 volumes of the Buddhist canon and earnestly wishing that you had time to read them, by which you acquire the same merit in the eyes of heaven as if you did read them. The bookcase is fitted with a kind of capstan for the purpose.

Peg Tankards.

The pegging or marking of drinking cups was introduced by St. Dunstan to check the intemperate habits of the times by preventing one man from taking a larger draft than his companions. But the device proved the means of increasing the evil it was intended to remedy, for, redning upon St. Dunstan's plan, the most abstemious were required to drink precisely to a peg or pin, whether they could soberly take such a quantity of liquor or not.

Dutiful For Once.

Boy—My tooth aches, and mamma said I should come here and let you look at it. Dentist—I see. It must come out. Won't take but a minute. Now be a brave little man, and I'll— Boy (hastily backing off)—Mamma didn't say I should let you pull it; she only said I should let you look at it.

A Paragon.

Mamie—Florence's love of truth amounts to a passion. She really goes to extremes. Kittle—In what respect? Mamie—Why, she admits that her best friend is younger than she is.

All Serene.

"Has Jones an assured reputation as an author?" "Absolutely. Why, he says he can now turn out poor work all the rest of his life."

Cautious.

Dr. Bill (meeting former patient)—Ah, good morning, Mr. Jones! How are you feeling this morning? Mr. Jones—Doctor, does it cost anything if I tell you?

Only Wanted a Chance.

Mother—Perhaps the young man needs a little encouragement. Daughter—Yes, mamma; I wish you would keep out of sight more while he is here.

If you are to be hanged, people won't boast that they used to know you.—Atchison Globe.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

We still have a number of Fancy Colored Parasols left in stock that we are very desirous of clearing—a number of them are of the newest New York and Paris styles. The season has advanced considerably and we have but a short time left in which to sell them as we do not wish to carry them over till next season.

Possibly you are in need of a parasol—if so you'll do well to investigate this offer. No harm to look anyway. If you are not interested with the values we offer there is no obligation to buy. Come and see.

All Our Fancy Colored Ladies' Parasols to Clear at Half Price.

Ask to see our "20th Century" Brand Tailored Clothing.

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The "Berliner Gramophone" gives you more than 2000 selections to choose from—"A child can operate it." You can play it in five minutes. The work of the most famous instrumentalists, the voices of the grandest vocalists, it sings and talks and every note and tone is true to life. You have in your home an instrument that is, at your pleasure, either an orchestra or a flute—a singer of comic songs or a speech-maker—all at prices not one-twentieth the cost of an ordinary piano and on terms so easy that anyone can afford it.

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Guaranteed for five years. "It is made in Canada." Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Write for particulars, Catalogue and list of Records.

Agent will exchange your old Berliner Gramophone Records FREE when you buy two new Records for each one you return for exchange: for instance, you return two Records: receive six: pay for four.

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The Bird and the Cage.

I had a bird, 'twas one of plumage rare. One day it soared away into the air. I watched it glide as further on it flew; But as it hid it slowly passed from view. It's caged cage now looks so bare and still. It seems an age since I heard bird's thrill. And I have thought as it hangs empty there, The cage is naught except my pet be there.

I had a friend. I loved him as my eye. He once did send to bid the last good-bye. I held his hand, my tears came hot and fast; I scarce could stand to see him breathe his last.

And when he died, and lay in white array, Close by his side I vowed I e'er would stay; And when they sought to bear him to the tomb I cried, I fought, and would not let them come.

But here the thought came to my mind again: The cage is naught unless the pet's within. Why should I rage when they come for the dead? This is the cage; the bird—the soul—has fled.

Britain has addressed another firm note to Russia in regard to contraband of war.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in thick and just a little curly."—Mrs. L. M. SMITH, Hingham, N. Y.

For sale by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Thick Hair

Lumber and Shingles FOR SALE

at Anson Station. Will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. R. G. KINGSTON.

Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—32,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does fine baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel; 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-Ho Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent, according to quality of security. (Telephone No. 185)

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe " Sun Insurance Company. Gore Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905, 35c.

How About Painting.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

Wall Papers.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for common goods.

Our August Sale of Wall Papers at half-price is a boom to homemakers.

OUR DECORATING.

Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Write for samples and quotations.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENSES, STIRLING, ONT.
E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND
Agent for Quilts Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.
CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of and Lecturer in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,
Late House Surgeon, Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur, Mon-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases of Women in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont-
ario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAnnam's Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Home Magazine
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.
PRICE \$1.50 52 Numbers.
New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.
The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says:—"I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years."
"The Knights of the Maccabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct."
"I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY
CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
cured."
O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant re-
lief in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
eases, and all ailments that are caused
from the accumulation of uric acid.
O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c, at all druggists.
O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
they do not grip. Price 25c, per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
24 QUEEN ST. EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.



When You Buy Insurance
You should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, "even more so."
THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Set-
tle for our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der 35 cents each insertion; over three lines,
per line, 10c. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 4.37 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 4.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 4.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Fair at Bancroft will be held on
Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5.
Stirling Encampment No. 80 will hold
its next regular meeting on Friday eve.,
August 26th.

If you want to attend the best go to
Wellman's Lawn Social to-morrow
(Friday) evening.

Stirling Methodist Sabbath School
intend holding a picnic at Oak Hill
Lake on Labor Day.

Mr. A. J. Thompson, of Rawdon, lost
a valuable pure bred Holstein heifer on
Monday morning last.

The Rev. W. W. Burton, of Kingston,
will take part in the services in St.
John's Church, on Sunday next.

A Lawn Social will be held at Sidney
Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening
next, August 24th. The Stirling Band
has been engaged to furnish music.

Mr. Clement is putting down the
cement walk very rapidly. Mill Street
is completed, and Front Street as far as
the corner at Mr. C. F. Stickle's resi-
dence, and also Henry Street.

Mr. H. S. Davy, organizer for the
C.O.C.F., has had a very successful
visit to this town. He has added over
fifty new members to the lodge here,
making a total membership of nearly
80 members.

Mr. Philip Conley who has the con-
tract for the abutments of the new
bridge, has had a gang of men busily
engaged the past week or more, and has
them nearly completed. The Hamilton
Bridge Works have the contract for the
steel superstructure.

Capt. E. A. E. Halliwell, British Vice-
Consul at Mexico City, has resigned for
the purpose of entering the British
army. Capt. Halliwell is well known
here, and is a brother of Col. J. Earl
Halliwell, of this village, and the popu-
lar commanding officer of the 15th
Regiment.

Dr. May, the inspector of Public
Libraries, visited Stirling Library last
week, and found everything satisfac-
tory. Miss Graveley, the efficient
Secretary and acting Librarian, as well
as the other officers, are to be congrat-
ulated on the success thus far attained
for the Library.

A joint stock company proposes to
furnish electric light for Madoc village
if the Council will make the company a
loan of \$7,000, to be repaid with interest
at 4 per cent., in fifteen equal annual
installments. The council has accepted
the offer, and will submit a by-law to
the ratepayers.

The editor of the Marmora Herald is
greatly elated over having secured a
contract for township printing at much
less than its real worth. He is welcome
to all such contracts. We are kept busy
on work that pays a reasonable profit,
and are well pleased that we did not
accept a contract at starvation rates,
nor do we intend to in the future.

Don't Forget the I. O. F. Excursion
under the auspices of Court Chemong,
530, Peterboro, on Saturday, Aug. 27th,
from Lindsay and all intermediate sta-
tions to Belleville, thence by steamboats
to Forester Island Park which will be
open on this occasion to the public.
Special low return rates secured. See
posters for time table, fares and particu-
lars.

A remarkable and successful opera-
tion was recently performed in the
police hospital at Los Angeles, Cal., by
Dr. A. M. Smith, a native of Trenton,
Ont., and a nephew of Mrs. John S.
Black, of this town. The operation
consisted of sewing up a ragged hole in
the right ventricle of a man's heart, the
wound having been caused by a stab
thrust. After parts of the fourth and
fifth ribs and sternum were cut away,
so as to get the heart out, the latter was
caught up by the artery forceps, and the
lacerations clamped together with other
forceps to prevent the man from bleed-
ing to death. The tear in the heart
was then quickly sewed up with silk,
the stitches being whipped over and
over. The clots of blood were subse-
quently washed out of the heart sack,
the latter sewed up, and the organ re-
placed in its normal position in the
body. The subject of the operation is a
negro, and he is now on the rapid road
to recovery. Dr. Smith is not yet 27
years of age.

An amendment was made in the
Municipal Act at the last session of the
Legislature, one clause of which will
prevent considerable trouble. Candi-
dates for the offices of mayor, reeve,
controller, councilman, water commis-
sioner, and street railway commissioner
in cities, towns, and incorporated vil-
lages are required to file with the clerk
a declaration of qualification by noon
of the day of nomination. We appre-
hend this change in the law will do
away with the indiscriminate nomina-
tions at municipal gatherings.

LOST.—Between Stirling and Chatterton,
on Saturday last a High School Geo-
graphy. The finder will please leave at
News-Argus Office.

A Pretty Wedding.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Haggerty,
Rawdon, was filled with a large gather-
ing of friends, invited to the wedding,
on Aug. 17th, of his daughter, Maggie,
to Mr. Wm. McKee. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. J. H. H.
Coleman, the bride and bridegroom,
with their attendants, standing be-
neath a beautiful floral wreath. The
bride was supported by her sister, Miss
Stella Haggerty, and the groom by Mr.
Wm. Blakely. After the service a
sumptuous repast was served, and full
justice was done to the contents of the
well-laden tables. Many beautiful
presents had been made to the bride,
testifying to her popularity and the es-
teem in which she is held. Prof. Munro,
with his usual skill, played the wed-
ding march, and contributed largely to
the enjoyment of the evening. The
guests remained to a late hour, and de-
parted with the most pleasant recollec-
tions of Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty's hospi-
tality. The newly wedded couple
leave to-day for Toronto, Niagara, and
other places, and will, after their honey-
moon trip, reside near Plainfield.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 900
boxes cheese were offered by the follow-
ing factories:—

	White
2 Central	120
3 Enterprise	75
5 Glenora	50
6 Harold	50
7 Harold	50
8 Kingston	40
9 Marmora	40
10 Maple Leaf	120
11 Monarch	30
13 Shamrock	35
15 Spring Brook	90
16 Stirling	60

Sales were as follows:—Bird, 3, 5, 13,
14, 15, 16. Whitton, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
All at 8 1/2 p.c.

Board meets next Wednesday at 2
p.m.

Mrs. Wm. Watkins of Belleville, and
Mrs. Fawcett of Kimberley were
thrown from a buggy in a runaway and
severely hurt. Mrs. Fawcett's collar-
bone was broken.

Nearly a thousand representative
business men of Worcester, Mass., have,
according to the Springfield Republican,
signed a declaration in favor of reciprocity
with Canada. Signatures to the
said declaration are being secured all
over Massachusetts by canvassers en-
gaged for the purpose.

Police Magistrate Farrell, of King-
ston displayed wisdom in saving juveniles
from contamination by sending
them to jail for stealing. Four young
lads broke into a railway car and car-
ried off goods. They were convicted,
and then the magistrate, with the
consent of the parents or guardians, de-
cided that each lad should be severely
whipped and let go, the parents making
restitution for the goods carried off.

In the course of an address at Chau-
taqua, N. Y., Governor La Follette of
Wisconsin said the treasurer of the
New York Central Railway testified
that his company in one year had paid
\$60,000 for legislation favorable to the
company and in another \$205,000. The
 Erie Railway, which has paid out im-
mense sums for like purposes, charged
the amount it spent on political bosses
to the "India rubber account." It
would be interesting to know how
much is spent by Canadian railways in
influencing legislation and under what
head it is charged.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of
Fairs in this district:

Thrasher's Corners	Sept. 17.
Stirling	" 21.
Cobourg	" 22.
Frankford	" 23.
Shannonville	" 24.
Marmora	" 27.
Bowmanville	" 28.
Campbellford	" 29.
L'Amable	" 30.
Coe Hill	Oct. 1.
Colborne	" 3.
Warkworth	" 7.
Norwood	" 12.
Wooler	" 14.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with
small children during the hot weather of
the summer months to guard against
bowel troubles. As a rule it is only neces-
sary to give the child a dose of castor oil
to correct any disorder of the bowels. Do
not use any substitute, but give the old-
fashioned castor oil, and see that it is fresh
as rancid oil nauseates and has a tendency
to grip. If this does not check the bowels
give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy, and then a dose of
castor oil, and the disease may be checked
in its incipency and all danger avoided.
The castor oil and this remedy should be
procured at once and kept ready for
instant use as soon as the first indication of
any bowel trouble appears. This is the
most successful treatment known, and
may be relied upon with implicit con-
fidence even in cases of cholera infantum.
For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

FRUIT JARS.

We have in stock the following sizes
in ground top FRUIT JARS—Pints,
Quarts and Half Gallons.

FLOUR.

Our special grade of Manitoba Flour
at \$2.50 is giving splendid satisfaction.

Specials in Confectionery.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuits	- 25c.
3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit	- 25c.
3 lbs. Iced Lemon Biscuit	- 25c.
3 lbs. Ginger Snaps	- 25c.
2 lbs. Honey Jumbles	- 25c.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas
handed in 1 lb. and 3 lb. boxes.

Highest prices paid for Butter and
Eggs.

S. HOLDEN.

There is a strike of builders laborers
in Toronto, and in consequence build-
ing operations are greatly hindered.
Some six or seven hundred men are out
on strike. They have been getting 25
cents per hour, and now demand 25
cents.

PERSONALS.

The News-Argus invites the contribu-
tion to this column of all items of a person-
al nature, such as the arrival or departure of
guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave
a note at this office, or drop a card into the
post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. Harry Ferguson, of Cleveland, Ohio,
is home on a visit.

Miss Gertrude Utman is visiting rela-
tives at Morrisburg.

Miss Eva O'Connor, of Campbellford, is
visiting friends in town.

Mr. J. Rodgers of Toronto is home on a
visit to her parents and friends.

Mr. J. Wilson, of the Hastings Star staff,
spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Jas. McGregor, hardware merchant,
of Caledonia, spent Monday with Dr. and
Mrs. Bissonnette.

Capt. T. H. McKee is attending the
Grand Lodge of the I. O. F. which is in
session at Peterboro.

Mr. Thos. Hough, of Rochester, is visit-
ing his grandsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. V.
Hough, and other relatives.

Miss E. M. Chard, of Warrensburg, N.Y.,
is spending her vacation with her parents
at Poplar Lodge, Bass Lake.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bradley, of Detroit, is visit-
ing her grandsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. V.
Warren, of this place.

Mrs. G. L. Scott, and daughter, Miss Jen-
nie have been visiting Mr. A. R. Chown,
Belleville, during the past week.

Miss A. McManus accompanied her two
nieces to their home at Orangeville on
Monday, and will remain for some time.

Mr. Jas. L. Pilling, wife and daughter,
of Bucyrus, Ohio, spent a couple of days
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McKee.

Miss Rosa Warren returned on Satur-
day after spending six weeks in Toronto
and Barrie. Miss Jennie Hickey, of Mar-
mora, is her guest at present.

Mrs. Jos. Bull left on Monday for a visit
to Paris and other western Ont. towns.
Miss Della accompanied her as far as Tren-
ton, where she will stay for a few days.

Miss Nettie Rupert, daughter of Mr. P.
E. Rupert, Rawdon, was taken suddenly
ill while at her brother's, Mr. Butler Ru-
pert, in Tyndinaga, about three weeks
ago. She is slowly recovering, and expects
to be able to come to her home in two or
three weeks.

Births.
WALLACE—In Huntingdon, on August 14th,
to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wallace, a son.

KINCAID—In Stirling, on August 14th, to
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kincaid, a daughter.

INGRAM—At the home of Thos. Odde, Esq.,
Seymour East, on August 17th, the wife of
Mr. Wm. Ingram, of Fernie, B.C., of a daugh-
ter.

Married.
WICKENS-HAGGERTY—On Wednesday, Aug.
17th, at the residence of the bride's parents,
by the Rev. J. H. Coleman, M.A., William
Wickens, of the Township of Huntingdon, to
Maggie Beatrice, daughter of Wm. Haggerty,
of the Township of Rawdon.

FOR SALE

200 egg capacity Victor Incubator, good
as new. Cheap for cash. Address

JAS. F. BESWICK,
Bell View P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE

200 acres of wood land—hard and soft
wood, some pine, and a quantity of cedar.
For particulars address

JAS. F. BESWICK,
Bell View P.O., Ont.

CIDER.

The undersigned has enlarged and fitted
up a first-class cider mill, and is prepared
to give satisfaction to all who will favor
him with their patronage. Bring on your
apples and give me a trial.

JEREMIAH WILSON,
Spring Brook.

STRAYED

On to Lot 23, Con. 8, Sidney, a Yearling
Bull carrying broken poke. The owner
requested to prove property, pay charges
and take him away.

R. N. BIRD,
Stirling P.O.

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the
WM. GRAY Buggies and Mikados, all
trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the
celebrated Downey springs which will not
get out of shape as they get old. Will sell
cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS WANTED

Will be run to stations on Can. Pac. in
Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west
and North-west of Winnipeg as far as
also north of Toronto and Cardwell June
on AUGUST 25th.

One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be
sold, but each person purchasing will be fur-
nished with a coupon on which, after such
person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as
a farm laborer, but not later than August 31st,
1904, free transportation will be given the
holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pacific
station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, West or
Southwest or Northwest of Winnipeg, but not
beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

**MOOSE JAW
ESTEVAN and
YORKTON**

From all stations on C.P.R. east of Toronto to
Shurton Lake, inclusive, and north thereof,
and all stations on Grand Trunk east of To-
ronto to Kingston, inclusive, and north there-
of, also north of Toronto and Cardwell June
on AUGUST 25th.

One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be
sold, but each person purchasing will be fur-
nished with a coupon on which, after such
person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as
a farm laborer, but not later than August 31st,
1904, free transportation will be given the
holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pacific
station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, West or
Southwest or Northwest of Winnipeg, but not
beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.
Winnipeg - \$30.00 Regina - \$33.75
Delaoraine - 31.50 Moose Jaw - 34.00
Souris - 31.50 Kamauk - 34.00
Brandon - 31.50 Swan River - 34.00
Lyleton - 32.00 Saskatoon - 35.25
Lenore - 32.00 Pr. Albert - 36.00
Minto - 32.00 Macleod - 38.00
Wawanesa - 32.00 Calgary - 38.50
Bincarth - 32.25 Red Deer - 39.50
Moosemin - 32.50 Strathcona - 40.50
Aroola - 32.50
Estevan - 33.00
Yorkton - 33.00

Going Sept. 13th and 17th.

Returning until Nov. 14th and 28th.

Pamphlets and full particulars from any
Canadian Pacific Agent, or

A. H. NOTMAN, Toronto.

THE Popular Cash Store.

GREAT CASH SALE

OF Ladies' White Underwear

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear
at a great reduction. It will not pay any person
to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first
and have the best assortment to choose from.

Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.



LADIES' DRAWERS.

Regular	25c. now	21c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	75c.	57c.
"	90c.	69c.
"	\$1.00	78c.
"	1.15	93c.
"	1.25	\$1.07
"	1.35	1.09

CORSET COVERS.

Regular	20c. now	16c.
"	25c.	20c.
"	35c.	28c.
"	45c.	37c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	60c.	44c.
"	65c.	52c.
"	75c.	58c.
"	85c.	69c.
"	\$1.25	99c.

UNDERSKIRTS.

Regular	\$1.25 now	\$0.96
"	1.50	1.17
"	2.00	1.43
"	2.75	2.22

BRIDES TROUSSEAU.
Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42

LADIES' CHEMISES.
Regular 30c. now 24c.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Duck Skirts, in black with white spots, regular price
\$1.50, going this week at \$1.30, extra value

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"There seems to be no way out of it," he said.

"I can see one," Marley suggested. "Of course, it would simply matter enormously if you merely told in confidence whence came those notes. You see, as I have the numbers, I could verify your statement beyond question, and—"

Marley paused again and shrugged his shoulders. Despite his cold, official manner, he was obviously prompted by a desire to serve his companion. And yet, simple as the suggestion seemed, it was the very last thing with which Steel could comply.

The novelist turned the matter over rapidly in his mind. His quick perceptions flashed at him the whole logical line instantaneously. He was like a man who suddenly sees a midnight landscape by the glare of a dazzling flash of lightning.

"I am sorry," he said, slowly, "very sorry, to disappoint you. Were our situations reversed, I should take up your position exactly. But it so happens that I cannot, dare not, tell you where I got those notes from. So far as I am concerned they came honestly into my hands in payment for special services rendered. It was part of my contract that I should reveal the secret to nobody. If I told you the story you would decline to believe it; you would say that it was a brilliant effort of a novelist's imagination, to get out of a dangerous position."

"I don't know that I should," Marley replied. "I have long since ceased to wonder at anything that happens in or connected with Brighton."

"All the same I can't tell you, Marley," Steel said, as he rose. "My lips are absolutely sealed. The point is: what are you going to do?"

"For the present, nothing," Marley replied. "So long as the man in the hospital remains unconscious I can do no more than pursue what Beaconsfield called 'a policy of masterly inactivity.' I have told you a good deal more than I had any right to do, but I did so in the hope that you could assist me. Perhaps in a day or two you will think better of it. Meanwhile—"

"Meanwhile I am in a tight place. Yes, I see that perfectly well. It is just possible that I may scheme some way out of the difficulty, and if so I shall be only too pleased to let you know. Goodnight, Marley, and many thanks to you."

But with all his ingenuity and fertility of imagination David could see no way out of the trouble. He sat up far into the night, scheming; there was no flavor in his tobacco; his pictures and flowers, his silver and china, jarred upon him. He wished with all his heart now that he had let everything go. It need only have been a temporary matter, and there were other Collins' tasks, cards, and intrigues, and line engravings in the world for the man with money in his purse.

He could see no way out of it at all. Was it not possible that the whole thing had been deliberately planned so as to land him and his brains into the hands of some clever gang of swindlers? Had he been tricked and fooled so that he might become the tool of others? It seemed hard to think so when he recalled the sweet voice in the darkness and his passionate plea for help. And yet the very same case that he had been told was the one he admired at Lockhart's had proved beyond question to be one purchased from Walters.

If he decided to violate his promise and tell the whole story nobody would believe him. The thing was altogether too improbable for that. And yet, he had seen things almost as impossible happen in Brighton every day. And what proof had he to offer?

Well, there was one thing certain. At least three-quarters of those bank notes—the portion he had collected

at the house with the crimson blind—could not possibly be traced to the injured man. And, again, it was no fault of Steel's that Marley had obtained possession of the numbers of the notes. If the detective chose to ferret out facts for himself no blame could attach to Steel. If those people had only chosen to leave out the question that confounded cigar-case!

David's train of thought was broken as an idea came to him. It was not so long since he had a facsimile of the notes in his hand at Lockhart's, time being the mystery must have seen him admiring it and reluctantly declining the purchase, because the voice from the telephone told him that the case was a present and that it had come from the famous North Street establishment.

"Oh, joy!" David cried. "I'll go to Lockhart's to-morrow and see if the case is still there. If so, I may be able to trace it."

Fairly early the next morning David was in North Street. For the time being he had put his work aside altogether. He could not have written a dozen consecutive lines to save the situation. The mere effort to preserve a cheerful face before his mother was a torture. And at any time he might find himself forced to meet a criminal charge.

The gentlemanly assistant at Lockhart's remembered Steel and the cigar-case perfectly well, but he was afraid that the article had been sold. No doubt it would be possible to obtain a facsimile in the course of a few days.

"Only I required that particular one," Steel said. "Can you tell me when it was sold and who purchased it?"

A junior partner did, and could give some kind of information. Several people had admired the case, and it had been on the point of sale several times. Finally, it had passed into the hands of an American gentleman staying at the Metropole.

"Can you tell me his name?" David asked, "or describe him?"

"Well, I can't, sir," the junior partner said, frankly. "I haven't the slightest recollection of the gentleman. He wrote from the Metropole on the hotel paper describing the case and its price and inclosed the full amount in ten-dollar notes and asked to have the case sent by post to the hotel. When we ascertained that the notes were all right we naturally posted the case as desired, and there, so far as we are concerned, was an end of the matter."

"You don't recollect his name?" "Oh, yes. The name was John Smith. If there is anything wrong—"

David hastily gave the desired assurance. He wanted to arouse no suspicion. All the same, he left Lockhart's with a plethora of suspicions of his own. Doubtless the jewellers would be paid and fairly satisfied so long as the case had been paid for, but from the standpoint of David's superior knowledge the whole transaction fairly bristled with suspicion.

Not for some moment did Steel believe in the American at the Metropole. Somebody stayed there doubtless under the name of John Smith, and that said somebody had paid for the cigar-case in dollar notes, the tracing of which might prove a task of years. Nor was it the slightest use to inquire at the Metropole, where practically everybody is identified by a number, and where scores come and go every day. John Smith would only have to ask for his letters and then drop quietly into a sea of oblivion.

Well, David had got his information, and a lot of use it was likely to prove to him. As he walked thoughtfully homeward he was debating in his mind whether or not he might venture to call at or write to 219, Brunswick Square, and lay his difficulties before the people there. At any rate, he reflected,

rise from a chair, and then again I would be confined to my bed. I was treated by a medical profession, but they all failed to understand my case.

"About the time I was most discouraged I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they were so strongly recommended that I decided to try them. Before I had used all of five boxes my old trouble had entirely left me, and I was again as healthy as in boyhood. I freely give this testimony for the benefit of those who suffer as I have."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

with grim bitterness, they would know that he was not romancing. If nothing turned up in the meantime he would certainly visit Brunswick Square.

He sat in his own room puzzling the matter out till his head ached and the flowers before him reeled in a dizzy whirl of color. He looked round for inspiration, now desolved, as he frequently did when the war of his delicate fancy tangled. The smallest thing sometimes fed the machine again—a patch of sunshine, the chip on a plate, the damaged edge of a frame. Then his eye fell on the telephone and he jumped to his feet.

"What a fool I am!" he exclaimed. "If I had been plotting this business out as a story I should have thought of that long ago. No, I don't want any number, at least not in that way. Two nights ago I was called up by somebody from London who held the line for fully half an hour or so. I've never seen the man, but of my correspondent, but if you can ascertain the number—yes, I shall be here if you will ring me up when you have got it. Thanks."

Half an hour passed before the bell rang again. David listened eagerly. At the rate, now he was going to know the number where the mysterious message came—0017, Kensington, was the number. David muttered his thanks and flew to his telephone directory. Yes, there was a "0017," 416, Prince's Gate, Gilead Gates.

The big volume dropped with a crash on the floor. David looked down at the crumpled volume with dim, misty amazement.

"Gilead Gates," he murmured. "Quaker, millionaire, and philanthropist. One of the most highly-esteemed and popular men in England. And from his house came the message which has been the source of all the mischief. And yet there are critics who say the plots of my novels are too fantastic!"

CHAPTER VII.

The emotion of surprise seemed to have left Steel altogether. After the last discovery he was prepared to believe anything. Had anybody told him that the whole Bench of Bishops was at the bottom of the mystery he would have responded that the suggestion was highly probable.

"Still, it's what the inimitable Dick Swiveller would call a staggerer," he muttered. "Gates, the millionaire, the one great capitalist who has the profound respect of the labor world. No, a man with a record like that couldn't have anything to do with it. Still, it must have been from his house that the mysterious message came. The post office people working the telephone trunk line would know that—a fact probably escaped the party who called me up. I'll go to Brunswick Square and see that woman. Money or no money, I'll not lie under an imputation like this."

There was one thing to be done before he went, and that was to see Dr. Cross. From the latter's manner he evidently knew something of the charge hanging over Steel's head. Marley was evidently keeping that close to his self and speaking to nobody.

"Oh, the can is better," Cross said cheerfully. "He hasn't been identified yet, though the press has given us every assistance. I fancy the poor fellow is going to recover, though I am afraid it will be a long job."

"He hasn't recovered consciousness, then?"

"No, and neither will he for some time. There seems to be a certain pressure on the brain which we are unable to locate, and we dare not try the Röntgen rays yet. So on the whole you are likely to escape with a charge of aggravated assault."

David smiled grimly as he went his way. He walked the whole distance to Hove along North Street and the Brunswick Square instead of up it, as he had done on the night of the great adventure. He wondered vaguely why he had been specially instructed to approach the house that way.

Here it was at last, 219 Brunswick Square, above and, of course, 219 below. He looked pretty well the same in the daylight, the same door, the same knocker, and the same crimson blind in the centre of the big bay window. David knocked at the door with a vague feeling of uncertainty as to what he was going to do next.

A very staid, old-fashioned footman answered his ring and inquired his business.

"Can—can I see your mistress?" David stammered.

The staid footman became, if possible, a little more reserved. If the gentleman would send in his card he would see if Miss Ruth was disengaged. David found himself vaguely wondering what Miss Ruth's surname might be. The old Biblical name was a great favorite of his.

"I'm afraid I haven't a card," he said. "Will you say that Mr. Steel would like to see—Miss Ruth for a few minutes? My business is exceedingly pressing. My business is exceedingly pressing. My business is exceedingly pressing."

David turned with a start. He saw before him a slight, graceful figure, and a lovely, refined face in the frame of the most beautiful hair that he had ever seen. The grey eyes were demure, with just a suggestion of mirth in them; the lips were made for laughter. It was as if some dainty little actress were masquerading in Salvation garb, only the dress of the prettiest lace that touched David's artistic perception. He could imagine the girl as deeply in earnest as going through fire and water for her convictions. Also he could imagine her as Puck or Ariel—there was rippling laughter in every note of that voice of hers.

"I, oh, yes," Steel stammered. "You see, I—if I only knew whom I had the pleasure of addressing?"

"I am Miss Ruth Gates, at your service. Still, you asked for me by name."

David made no reply for a moment. He was tripping over surprise again. That the footman had been told to look out the name of the occupant of 219 in the directory. It was pretty evident that Gilead Gates had a house in Brighton as well as one in town. Not only had that telephone message emanated from the millionaire's residence, but it had brought Steel to the philanthropist's abode in Brighton. If Mr. Gates himself had strolled into the room singing a comic song David would have expressed no emotion.

"Doctor of the famous Gilead Gates?" David asked, feebly.

"No, niece, and housekeeper. This is not my uncle's own house. He has merely taken this for a time. But, Mr. Steel—"

"David asked the question somewhat eagerly. As yet he was only feeling his way and keenly on the look-out for anything in the way of a clue. He saw the face of the girl grow white as the table-cover, he saw the lurking laughter die in her eyes, and the purple black terror dilating the pupils.

"I—I know you quite well by reputation," the girl gasped. Her little hands were pressed to her left side as if to check some deadly pain there. "Indeed, I may say I have read most of your stories. I—I hope that there is nothing wrong."

(To be Continued.)

WRONG MAN SUFFERED.

Imprisonment Through Mistaken Identity.

At a little table in an Oxford street (London) restaurant there sat the other night a grey-haired, middle-aged man, who was beaming through a pair of eyeglasses at a little group of friends who surrounded him. This man was Adolph Beck, who, during the afternoon, had been released from Brixton Prison, where he had been incarcerated, as the result of one of the most amazing and distressing cases of mistaken identity known in the annals of crime.

A April last he was convicted for obtaining articles from various women by means of fraud, but so stoutly and earnestly did he protest his innocence that the judge forbore to pass sentence. Now it has been proved to the satisfaction of Scotland Yard that Beck's protestations were true.

Put briefly, Adolph Beck's story is as follows:—In December, 1895, he was standing at the door of his lodgings when a woman came up and gave him into the hands of the police a stolen watch. At the police station he was detained, as other women appeared and declared that he had stolen various things from them. Beck was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, but throughout his time in jail he never ceased to passionately assert his innocence.

In prison he found that he was supposed to have already served a previous term for similar offences under the name of "John Smith."

Upon coming out of prison, Mr. G. R. Sims, who had known Beck before, espoused his cause, and a number of independent gentlemen were found who swore that they had known Beck in Peru when he was supposed to have been committing offences in England in 1877.

Then came the irony of Beck's fate. He was, he believed, on the point of proving his innocence to all the world when, in April last, he was again convicted of defrauding women.

The climax came with dramatic suddenness last week, when another man, who gave the name of William Thomas, was arrested for the same kind of frauds on women which were alleged to have been practised by Beck. When Beck, the newly-accused man, and eight others were placed in a row for identification by the women who were bringing the charges, William Thomas was pointed out as the man who had robbed them. The outcome of further investigation was Beck's release.

To a representative of the Express Beck, who had received a telegram of congratulation from Mr. G. R. Sims, expressed the joy felt at his release.

"I have," he said, "prayed to God night and day to deliver me, and He has heard my prayer. I do not remember what I said to the judge when I was last convicted. I felt that words from Heaven were put into my mouth, and they saved me."

"Carlton has written a story that'll make your hair curl," said Mawson. "Get it for me, for goodness' sake!" said Mrs. M. "I'll save me from burning my fingers off with the tongue."

ON THE FARM.

SUCCULENT FOOD.

Every breeder and feeder of animals knows well the beneficial effect of green grass in spring. He has noted how quickly it causes the animal's skin to shine; how it removes the winter hair, opens the bowels, and medicinally acts upon the liver and kidneys, says Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin experiment station. That it stimulates is seen by the wonderful effect it has upon the flow of milk, which is nature's provision for the sustenance of the young. The laxative effect of green grass is also necessary in spring following somewhat heating effects of winter food. It enables the system to throw off effete matters which would prove detrimental during warm weather and in short helps to prepare the animal for the radical change in temperature entered upon in spring.

While animals are eating green grass there is, as a rule, no tendency to constipation, and it is rare for diseases due to absorption of effete or deleterious substances to affect animals at this time. Recognizing the good effect of green grass we can argue correctly that a similar effect, if attainable during winter time, would be beneficial to animals at the first sign of costiveness. This would be especially true of pregnant animals and of the sow in particular.

It is the experience of every breeder that sows while in pig tend to become sluggish and fat, and especially so where corn is the chief item of the ration. To offset this effect of corn feeding in the absence of a due amount of exercise during cold and stormy weather, certain succulent foods are used by a few breeders; but investigation shows that but few farmers comparatively make any provision of this sort. Few indeed, seem to understand or appreciate the dangers associated with constipation and obesity in pregnant sows, hence they do not provide

A SUCCULENT FOOD.

avoid heavy corn feeding or see to it that the sows are made to take abundant exercise out of doors in winter time. Given those who understand the benefit of feeding a succulent food, find it difficult to provide such a food. Roots take a lot of work, and help is so scarce that few have made it a practice to supply any great amount of turnips for stock feeding. Clover hay of good quality is useful for cattle, but hogs do not take enough of it to act as a laxative, so that most people have depended upon flaxseed meal and slop to move the bowels sufficiently.

If some plan could be hit upon by which green grass could be supplied to sows in winter and early spring before the new grass comes in, there can be no doubt that there would be less loss of sows and pigs at farrowing time and immediately after. This is out of the question, however, but we see that a new and feasible scheme has been started. We refer to the drying and pulverizing of alfalfa hay to form a meal which keeps well, and may be added to other foods with the idea of making them more laxative. Alfalfa is even more useful for this purpose than spring grass; for it not only opens the bowels, but is most nutritious as a food. Fed as an adjunct to the usual rations provided for farrowing sows, we are of the opinion that this alfalfa meal will do grand work. It will give the sows all the benefits of spring grass or clover pasture, and, by acting upon the excretory organs, should induce the best of health and condition for farrowing and milk production. This new food settles the difficulty at once. It does away with the necessity of root culture, which has always proved troublesome and expensive to the average farmer. It will prove better food than ordinary silage for sows, for there is no risk of it becoming moldy or sour, and sour or spoiled silage is quite dangerous as a food for stock generally, and for pregnant animals in particular. Succulent food alone will not, however, put the sow in the best possible condition for farrowing.

A succulent food is absolutely necessary where much corn is fed; but more than food of this sort, exercise is imperative. This is so with every pregnant animal. The muscles must be kept in normal tone. Provided this is done, the act of parturition becomes easy and non-dangerous, and as a rule, the animal will recover quickly and have a good supply of milk for her offspring. Together exercise and succulent food lessen the dangers of the farrowing season.

NITROGEN FOR FARM CROPS.

The cheapest source of nitrogen for farm crops is the various leguminous plants grown for silage and for hay. Among these the most common are alfalfa, the common clovers, cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, hairy vetch, velvet beans, etc. This list is being added to year by year. These plants take the nitrogen from the air and store it up in their roots for their own use, and for the use of the crops which follow. This transfer of nitrogen from the air to the roots is made possible by certain bacteria which live on the roots of these leguminous crops. These bacteria live in tubercles or slight swellings on the roots of these plants. Just how this transfer is affected is not known but that it is accomplished no one doubts. By carefully digging up alfalfa plant, or any of the others mentioned, and examining the roots, they will be found invested by small swellings. These are the bacteria tubercles, or homes of the bacteria.

Sometimes they are found in great bunches. These particular tubercles were secured by inoculating the soil with velvet bean bacteria. Nitrogen was formerly supplied to growing crops by the application of some soluble nitrate. This was too expensive for most field crops, although it is still practiced to a certain extent for our winter crops. It is particularly valuable for forcing truck and garden crops. The farmer, however, should plan to secure his nitrogen by growing some of the forage crops noted above, saving the forage or grain for his stock. He will find his soil greatly enriched.

CARE OF MILK VESSELS.

There are some things about washing vessels which come in contact with milk that the average housewife needs to learn. The dishcloth as found in the average kitchen should never be used on dairy utensils. It is the exception where one will be found to small sweet an hour after it has been used, and yet milk utensils are often washed with it and wiped with a towel that has done duty on all of the china and glassware of the household, and possibly the pots and kettles, before the tinware of the separator is touched. Discard this dishcloth and the dish towel while the milk utensils are being washed.

Wash them in warm water first, with plenty of some washing compound, and use a brush to do the work, but never a rag. Get into every part of them, after which rinse off with clean, warm water, and then either put them in boiling water or pour boiling water over them. Stand the vessels in the water until the mass of use no cloth to wipe them. The hot surface will dry them quickly, and they will be clean. Leave the parts in a sunny place if possible.

This may seem to be putting too much stress on the case, but evidence gathered in the field shows the need of some vigorous words along this line. The outside of the frame, which does not come in direct contact with the milk, has been noted where the color of the machine could scarcely be distinguished because of the grease and dirt or dried milk covering the paint. Pure cream could hardly be expected to come from such a place. It is pleasant to know that at more than three-fourths of the farms visited the separators were well kept and the people were trying to do the best they knew how. There was, however, a great lack of knowledge.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

Short in Length and a Wonderful Production.

First of all, a very thin sheet of steel is fixed to an iron bar that ultimately serves as a handle. To this sheet of steel other pieces of the same size are added until the mass is about eight inches long and two inches wide. The bar of steel is then brought to a white heat, and is bent in half, and hammered until it resumes its original size. This process is repeated no less than fifteen times.

Four similar bars are then made and twisted together, after which they are doubled in half, reheated and hammered out, this process being repeated five times. By this time the sword is brought to the required thickness, the layers of steel have been hammered so thin that the blade contains innumerable sheets of metal. The handle is then formed, and when the finishing touches have been put on the blade it is heated to a certain temperature and dipped in a bath of oil or water. Together with the sharpening, the making of one of these famous swords takes about seven weeks. Many thousands of inferior swords which will be used in the war are not, of course, made by this long process.

WHY GIRLS SHOULD RUN.

Our grandmothers told us that any form of pedal exercise except a dignified walk was unladylike, but to take a mile run daily, as a man in training would do, is the best way in the world for a girl to get color into her cheeks and sparkle into her eyes. "If girls would turn their attention to running, they would do the most exhilarating, restorative in the world, as well as one of the most healthful," says an authority in athletics. "Besides adding roses to the cheeks and inches to the lungs, running is the stout woman's best resource."

"Let her take a brisk run daily, beginning with a few yards, and getting up a mile, or thereabouts, and she will not need to resort to a diet—the most melancholy and depressing method of reducing adiposity. "If a run cannot be taken daily out of doors, the running-track found at every well-equipped gymnasium should be utilized. A run out of doors, however, is the ideal practice, for fresh air is one of the important factors of the sport. It is fresh air that gives a girl bewitching color in her cheeks and purifies every drop of blood in her body."

"After a little practice, a girl can run half a mile without stopping. Then let her pause for a two-minute rest before doing the next half-mile. Run briskly, but not at top speed."

CURRENT SLANG.

As a slang name for money, "spendulix" has its origin in the Greek word *spendulix*, a shell. Shells of a certain species were once used as money both in Greece and Egypt. She had sent off a telegram, and was waiting for an answer. Suddenly the peculiar halting click of the receiving wire came, and the office, and she said to her companion— "That's from George, I know; I can tell his stutler."

Couldn't Rise From a Chair

On Account of Dreadful Pains in the Kidneys and Back—A Complete Cure by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

In its course through the body the blood not only supplies nourishment to the various organs, but also gathers up the poisonous waste matter.

When the liver and kidneys fail to filter these poisons from the blood there are pains and aches and diseases of the most painful and fatal kind.

Because they restore the strength and activity to the kidneys and liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills overcome such troubles and purify the blood in a wonderfully short time. Mr. L. W. Dennis, Welling, Ont., writes:—"It gives me pleasure to testify in behalf of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For many years I was seriously afflicted with kidney and liver troubles. At times my back would ache so bad I could not

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.
CATARRH CURE
Cures all the diseases of the bladder, urethra, prostate, etc. Heals the ulcer, clears the bladder, and restores the system. It is a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists and chemists. Price, 25c. per box. Free. A. W. Chase, Toronto and Buffalo.

Fashion ...Talk

LIGHT COLORS IN VOGUE.

For the next few months, at least, light shades will prevail. The bright greens, tans, oranges and heliotropes are shown in all the newest wool materials. A charming costume is made of heliotrope voile over the same color silk. The skirt has a circular yoke rounding away at either side at the front panel which is laid in two box plaits and stitched almost to the knees. Below the hip-yoke the fullness of the skirt is laid in tiny plaits and two deep tucks at the bottom form the only other trimming.

The girle is the distinguishing feature of the jacket. This is made very narrow at the back and sides, but at the front it broadens into a high square shape and is faced to the shoulders with lavender silk cords. Where the girle is narrowest the jacket is stitched in tiny tucks about four inches high, then released to blouse over the figure. The shoulder has a yoke composed of five tuck-like folds extending in one piece with the tall collar. Pointed neck, also, is faced with chiffon. The sleeves are shirred at the top and gauged into two puffs below the elbow. The wristband is of heliotrope cloth, embroidered with black and purple silk threads.

NEW DESIGNS IN WRAPS.

The highest art of the courtier and tailors is manifested in the new wraps. For dressy occasions these are almost always long, with an intricate rather than a profusion of decoration. The effect, however, is about the same. Equally fashionable for gowns and wraps is mohair because it comes in so many weights and smart effects. Then it has the advantage of wearing well and shedding dust readily. The expensive qualities of this fabric are shrunken—and in the end it pays to get the best for rain is likely to play strange pranks with mohair, shrinking it in spots and making it shrivel lamentably along its hems.

Nothing smarter could be imagined than a fall coat of bronze-colored mohair, almost an Empire effect, so high is the belt line. Despite this, though, several scalloped flaps are piped in the seams to define the real waistline. These are ornamented top and bottom with big brown silk buttons. Over the shoulders there are two capes of brown silk, stitched and edged with fancy braid, but very narrow. There is a tall collar of the same material and the full sleeves have turn-back cuffs of stiffened mohair trimmed with the large buttons.

Like mohair, voile makes handsome afternoon wraps. It is soft and graceful, lending itself admirably to the tab and battlement effects which are so important a part of fashionable trimmings. Heavily finished and stitched with a little hand embroidery or braiding at the throat, voile wraps are distinctly attractive. They will take the place of pongees, which have been so popular.

PLAIDS TO BE LARGER.

Without being what is commonly expressed as "loud" the new plaid materials may be called conspicuous. They may not be affected by ultra-conservative women, yet there is nothing about them that is undesirable. In so many instances they are subdued by sombre braids and stitchings that one forgets the size of the checks. The approved color combinations are black and white, brown and white, blue and white and blue and green. Black and white, however, enjoy an unquestionable lead. A costume exceedingly simple in its outlines shows the skirt with a plain hip yoke, fitted smoothly to the feet, this yoke dips down at both the front and back, ending each side of the front panel that extends from belt to hem. The yoke is set on to this hip-yoke by the finest and scantiest of "scratched" gathers, each line of gathering being held securely in place.

THE BACK OF JACKETS.

The jacket is short enough in the back to permit a glimpse of the white silk underblouse. It has a short yoke-piece, a wide neck, from which the back descends in a slightly outward flaring squared section, a trifle wedge shaped at the bottom. The centre-back is formed of one wedge-like extension, finished at its side by a stitched edge three-quarters of an inch wide, in plain or wide tuck effect. The lower section is apparently an extension of the yoke. At the bottom the coat is merely stitched. The points drop low to cover the belt and slant downward a little from the under-arm seams, with something of a repetition of the wedge-like back, the lower centre front swings out a bit from the skirt belt, the latter being of the plaid material.

Short coats of taffeta will be very much worn this fall. Of course these have not the wearing qualities of cloths and are prone to split, or become glossy when worn constantly, but if soft taffeta is selected, it will wear much better and is both modish and serviceable. The new designs have tall straight collars and show little trimming besides bands of the same materials. If capelets are used they are also of taffeta. If the present efforts of modists succeed, the very prevalent lace collars will give way to extensive unbordered effects. This should not be bad news for the lace makers, for "lace wif" be in greater

demand than ever for house gowns and evening dresses.

AUTUMN HATS.

So far a very few fall hats have been seen, but it is expected that another week will bring out many new models. The designs which have appeared are in white and pale blue felts, very silky and soft in appearance. The sailor and broad brim shapes are accomplished in these models. These are wreathed with one kind of flower and set in a close garland without foliage, with still another flower at the front.

A blue hat which commands itself to all lovers of the beautiful is of pressed felt very light in weight, with broad flat crown and straight brim. The latter is edged with brown bands and two shades of brown silk ribbon are shirred at the crown and finished with a bow at the front. From either side of the bow two long, straight plumes of the dark brown shading to white. The colors are combined perfectly and the effect is beautiful.

KNITTED COATS.

Knitted jackets for outdoor wear are being shown in many new designs. Designed rather for style than for service is a white for its abbreviated wool. The excess of its protection is that it will protect the chest and back until the very cold weather demands a change to the longer Norfolk design. White and red will be the fashionable colors for these jackets.

WHAT THE DOCTOR DOES.

The first thing the doctor does when he is called to see a fretting, weeping baby is to give it a medicine to move the bowels and sweeten the stomach. The doctor knows that nine-tenths of the troubles affecting babies and young children are due to irritation of the stomach or bowels, and that when the cause is removed the child is well and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are an always-at-hand doctor, and promptly cure all the minor ills of little ones. They contain no poisonous "soothing" stuff, and may be given with safety to the tenderest infant, or the well grown child. Mrs. J. Overland, Hepworth Station, Ont., says: "My little one was much troubled with indigestion, and Baby's Own Tablets gave immediate relief. I have found the tablets the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used for children." Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MICROBES' PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Method of Securing the Films Is Very Simple.

Photographs of living disease germs are the latest accomplishment of science, and will, of course, be of inestimable value for medical and scientific purposes. Given the complicated machinery and processes required to get the negative films for any set of life-motion pictures, the method of securing the films for germ life is simpler than might be supposed. The living germs to be pictured are put in a lantern slide, in blood or water or other suitable medium and projected on a screen, just as they might be by a physician giving a lecture, and showing to the class the actual life germs and its habits. Alongside of the lantern is placed the machine for getting the negative films of the life-motion pictures, and it is operated—taking pictures of the projection on the screen at the rate of about thirty a second—as by the ordinary method. The lantern is usually operated magnifies the germ, and whatever else the slide contains, about 2,000,000 times. The negative film machine magnifies the image on the screen about three times, the resulting total magnification being 6,000,000. Once the film strip is obtained in this way, it may be used in the ordinary life-motion picture-machine again and again.

Magnified to the extent named, the germs of all diseases for which they have been isolated and identified are readily observable. They are seen being born, moving about, growing, giving birth to other germs, and dying, just as they do in real life. The machine may be run fast or slow or stopped at any picture, or it may be set back to show or more detailed study of something which has already been observed.

CONFIDENCE.

Success Can Be Rung From the Most Adverse Conditions.

Every victory over obstacles gives additional power to the victor. A man who is self-reliant, positive, and optimistic, and undertakes his work with the assurance of success, magnetizes conditions. We often hear it said of a man: "Everything he undertakes succeeds," or "Everything he touches turns to gold." By the force of his character and the creative power of his thought, such a man brings success from the most adverse circumstances. Confidence begets confidence, and who carries in his very presence an air of victory radiates assurance, and imparts to others confidence that he can do the thing he attempts. As time goes on his confidence is reinforced by the power of his own thought, but also by that of all who know him. His friends and acquaintances affirm and reaffirm his ability to succeed, and make each successive triumph easier of achievement than its predecessor.

It is interesting to watch the growth of power and strength in a young man as he wins a series of successes at school, or in his business or profession. His self-poise, assurance, confidence, and ability increase in a direct ratio to the number of his achievements. As the young man grows older, and his power of every enemy he conquers is added into himself, so in reality does every conquest in war, in peaceful industry, in commerce, in invention, in science, or in art, add to the conqueror's power to do the next thing.

ANOTHER VOICE ON THE PRAIRIES

TELLS OF DIABETES CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

W. G. Bartleman Could Get no Relief till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assn., N. W. T., Aug. 22 (Special).—This thriving town furnishes one of the most remarkable cures of Kidney Disease that has ever been reported on the prairies. Mr. Wm. G. Bartleman, a well-known farmer, is the man cured and he makes the following statement:—

"I had Kidney Trouble and it developed into Diabetes. I went to the doctor but his treatment was of no use whatever to me. I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills in December, 1902. I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work my farm. I took twelve boxes in all and in August I was able to work."

"Now I am quite strong. I worked all winter without pains in my back or any part of my body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

If the Kidney Disease is of long standing it may take time to cure it. But Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it.

KLONDYKE IN HIGHLANDS.

Mineral Finds May Inaugurate New Industry.

There is every prospect of a new industry springing up in the Scottish Highlands, which will go long way towards solving the pressing problem of the rapid depopulating of the glens and villages of the north.

There is gold in those regions, but the only persons it benefits so far are the gold poachers, who dig ore in a clandestine fashion.

Important mineral finds have recently been made on the Western shores of Loch Cromarty. For some time past a staff of engineers have been employed prospecting among the hills, and their efforts have met with a fair amount of success.

Traces have been found of several minerals—including iron, asbestos and copper, as well as gold—but it is doubtful if any of them can be profitably worked with the exception of copper.

At the very rich copper vein located last week in the Parish of Kintail, on the estate of Sir Keith Fraser, arrangements are being made to start mining operations at an early date.

As Kishorn, to the north of Kintail, work has already been commenced at an old copper mine which has lain untouched for 60 years. About 80 Welsh miners are now excavating the ore, and the workings promise to be profitably carried on. The vein runs along the side of a hill about 500 feet high, called Tomapress, in which traces of gold have also been found. This mine is situated about ten miles distant from Strathcarron Station, on the Highland Railway. Kishorn Bay is a natural harbor, and the ore can be exported to the great smelting works at Swansea.

It is not definitely known whether or not the gold can be worked profitably on account of the heavy government tax, which caused the late Duke of Sutherland to abandon the gold workings at Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

The House of Singer Luigi Carbandi, of Sienna, has been burgled for the thirty-fourth time in ten years. Signor Carbandi has now posted this notice on his door: "I have bought two dogs, three guns, and water boiler with hose attached. Burglars are welcome."

AS EASY.

Needs Only a Little Thinking.

The food of childhood often decides whether one is to grow up well nourished and healthy or weak and sickly from improper food. It's just as easy to be one as the other provided we get a proper start.

A wise physician like the Denver Doctor who knew about food, can accomplish wonders provided the patient is willing to help and will eat only proper food.

Speaking of this case the Mother said her little four-year-old boy was suffering from a peculiar derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys and his feet became so swollen he couldn't take a step. "We called a Doctor who said at once we must be very careful as to his diet as improper food was the only cause of his sickness. Sugar especially, he forbade."

"So the Dr. made up a diet and the principal food he prescribed was Grape-Nuts and the boy, who was very fond of sweet things took the Grape-Nuts readily without adding any sugar. (Dr. explained that the sweet Grape-Nuts is not at all like cane or beet sugar but is the natural sweet of the grains.)"

"We saw big improvement inside a few days and now Grape-Nuts are almost his only food and he is once more a healthy, happy, rosy-cheeked youngster, with every prospect to grow up into a strong healthy man." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The sweet in Grape-Nuts is the Nature-sweet known as Post Sugar, not digested in the liver like ordinary sugar, but predigested. Feed the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when Nature demands sweet and prompts them to call for sugar. There's a reason.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellvill" in each package.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

THE BOUNTIFUL BULLOCK.

The bullock may appear to lead a useless, aimless life while alive; but when he is slaughtered, and in the hands of an up-to-date company, it must be admitted that he more than makes up for his erstwhile want of purpose. From his bones the company extracts handles for dainty powder-puffs, "ivory" for billiard-balls, buttons by the hundred millions a year, knife-handles, and pipe-stems. Not a hair, not a gland, is wasted. There are desiccated thyroids, desiccated thymus, spinal-cord powders, anhydrous ammonia, poultry powders (which fetch \$9 12a. per pound), fertilizers, meals for pigs and chickens, insinglass for the brewer, and gelatine for the chef, glycerol, rennet, and pancreatin, glycerine, and neat's-foot oil. The hoofs yield a catalogue of products, among them glyceride of potassium. Even the eyeballs are made to surrender their secrets, and one of its constituents forms the principal element in a much-valued tonic. Verily, old-fashioned folk who imagine the dead bullock to consist merely of hide and beef are woefully behind the times. The only part of a bullock which the up-to-date company seems unable to make use of is the hellow!

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by surgery to the middle ear. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Don't you think there should be music in every home?" "By all means. What I object to is music next door."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Membership nearly 225,000
Surplus accumulated fund nearly \$8,000,000
This Order has already paid out to Widows and Orphans and disabled

Brothers \$18,000,000
Thousand of farmers in Canada are members of the Institution.

Something of the great work it is doing may be understood when it is stated that each work-day of the year it is paying out to Widows and Orphans and disabled brethren as much money as would be received for the harvest—allowing 20 bushels to the acre—of 400 acres of wheat.

For full particulars see any member or address:

ORONHYATEKHA, J. P.,

Supreme Chief Ranger.

Home office,

Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

A woman may look her age, but she seldom looks the age she says she is.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

"So she has broken her engagement to you?" "Yes." "Do you regret the love you wasted on her?" "No. It's the postage stamps I wasted on her that trouble me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Mabel—Mamma says our consciences should tell us when we are naughty. Kitten—Yeth, but I don't listen to gothip!

For Over Sixty Years
Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle and sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup." 22-0

TAMING BY ELECTRICITY.

It is stated that a well-known lion tamer has introduced electricity in taming his animals. When a wild lion or tiger is to be tamed, electric wires are first rigged up in the cage between the tamer and the animal. After a time, the tamer turns his back, and the lion or tiger, unable to reach him, at him, but, encountering the charged wires, receives a paralyzing shock sufficient to terrify it for ever.

Few Flies last year No Flies this year

if you use

Wilson's
Fly Pads

If you are tired reading Blue Ribbon Tea advertisements, take a cup of the tea itself and you will be in a good humor again.




USE—
"ISLAND CITY"
HOUSE AND FLOOR
PAINTS
Will Dry in 8 Hours.
On Sale at all Hardware Dealers.
P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES USE BETTER QUALITY



FIBRE EDDY WARE
CAN BE HAD IN
Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c
Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

NINE TONS OF BIBLES.

The demands made on the British and Foreign Bible Society for Scriptures, from all parts of the world, has lately attained record dimensions. Not only is all the available space in its warehouse occupied with stacks of packing cases, but a huge overflow lines the corridors awaiting shipment to the far ends of the earth. On one day recently, eighty-one cases were dispatched, representing a total of nine tons of Scriptures in twenty-eight different languages.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON.

Four Falls, N. B.

Mrs. Hashmore—"I am sorry to say the tea is all exhausted." Crusty Boarder—"I am not surprised; it has been awfully weak for some time."

Some men would rather put up a weak argument than furnish strong proof.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Hibson—"Where did you get those cigars?" Garner—"At Robinson's. Why?" Hibson—"I only wanted to know. Might get into the same shop by mistake."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colic in Cows.

"Talking of the angelic creature you danced with at Brown's ball," said Wagley, "supposing now, you were to meet a real angel, how would you address her?" "Don't you know? Well, I should ask her what on earth she was doing."

THE REAL EL DORADO.

A company has been formed in South America to exploit the real El Dorado. This is a lake situated in the territory of Colombia, near Bogota, and the story is that the chief of the State in pre-European times used, twice a year, solemnly to empty a boatload of gold into the water in order to purchase the pardon of the gods for the sins of his people during the previous six months.

ANTI-MOUSTACHE SECT.

The German Baptist Church at Jacob's Creek, Pennsylvania, has passed resolutions against men wearing moustaches and against women wearing hats. Nearly all the members of the congregation were excused a few weeks back for disobeying the new rules.

Summer Croup

A croupy cough is a dangerous thing for the little folk in summer time. The fever that accompanies it is liable to cause serious illness. Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

It is pleasant to take, will cure them quickly and has no unpleasant after effects.

At all druggists, 50c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

ISSUE NO 34-34.

The Parker Drug Company.

NOTICE--

On and after September the first, 1904, the Drug business now carried on by Chas. E. Parker will be carried on by

THE PARKER DRUG COMPANY,
(CHAS. E. PARKER, Manager.)

All accounts now standing must be paid on or before November 1st 1904, to Chas. E. Parker.

Special Cash Sale on all lines during August.

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The house now occupied by Chas. E. Parker.

August is the Month YOU REQUIRE AN OIL STOVE.

Our "Sterling Puritan" and "Auto-Valvo"

are models of perfection. Why pour over a hot fire, when you may enjoy ease and comfort, as well as save time, labor and fuel? Call and we shall be pleased to show them to you.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

WIRE FLY TRAPS in high and low styles.

WIRE DISH COVERS in sets of five sizes or separately.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM RICHARD SOLES, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, School Teacher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said William Richard Soles, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of June, 1904, are required to send to George Denmark, of the City of Belleville, Solicitor for Matilda Soles and Thos. Henry Ketcheson, Executrix and Executor of the will of said deceased, full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the said last day of September next, the said Executrix and Executor will proceed with the distribution of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have been notified.

Dated this 21st day of July, A.D. 1904.

GEORGE DENMARK,
Solicitor for Executrix and Executor.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow
any amount
of money

with which to buy
a home, a farm or
pay off a mortgage

on your personal note with absolutely
no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to
pay it back in small monthly
payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled
with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAV-
INGS COMPANY will furnish you with
the money to buy your home or pay off
your mortgage in any locality and charge
you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time
but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.

Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.

Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 11, '05, 35c

When an Iceberg Turns Turtle.

Think of sections bigger than Rhode Island being torn from a glacier and swept off into the ocean, to be ferried 3,000 miles on the heated waters of the Gulf Stream, and then to vanish from human ken. Then can one form some idea of the immensity of the ice area discharged from the Greenland seas each year. Thousands of miles of valley are constantly emptying their contents into the bays and fjords of the north waters, whence the tides hurry the detachments southward to cumber the wide Atlantic.

The disposition of icebergs to turn turtle is one of their most dangerous propensities. It arises from several causes. When they start out from Greenland their bottoms are heavy with the detritus gathered in their glacial period, and this drops off at intervals as they move south, causing their center of gravity to change and the berg to assume new positions. The scientific theory of the formation of the vast submarine plateaus which extend from Labrador to Fundy, and are commonly known as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, is that they are the products of bergs during countless ages.

Cannibalistic Scorpions.

During many years of scorpion hunting I never remembered to have seen two individuals living together in amity, and even their more tender relations are tainted at times with the unamiable habit of cannibalism. The males are decidedly smaller than their mates, whom they approach according to the utmost caution. If the fair innamorata doesn't like the looks of her advancing suitor she settles the question offhand by making a murderous spring at him, catching him in her claws, stinging him to death and making a hearty meal off him. This is scarcely lovable. On the other hand, if a dubious wife, the female scorpion is a devoted mother. She hatches her eggs in her own oviduct, brings forth her young alive—unlike her relations, the spiders—and carries them about on her back, to the number of fifty, during their innocent childhood, till they are of an age to shift for themselves in the struggle for existence.

First Person Cremated in America.

The first white person lawfully cremated within the present limits of the United States, according to wishes and desires expressed by himself, was Colonel Henry Laurens, one of the Revolutionary patriots. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in the year 1724, and died on Dec. 8, 1792. His will, which he had requested them to open and read the next day after his death, was supplemented with the following: "I solemnly enjoin it upon my son, as an indispensable duty, that, as soon as he conveniently can after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of towcloth and burned until it be entirely consumed." The request was carried out to the letter and was the beginning of cremation in America.

English Characteristics.

The Englishman is less social than men of any other nationality; I mean he is less conscious of the ties which bind humanity together, his moral formation owes little to his relations with other men, he scarcely troubles himself about what they think, and if he ever considers the matter at all it makes no difference in his sentiments and actions. In short, the Englishman is to a certain extent a recluse; he is more aloof from the world in which he lives and the neighbors whom he elbows than the men of any other nationality. — Boutmy's "The English People."

Spanish Etiquette.

There is a curious story of how the Duke of Aosta, when king of Spain, told a mulester to whom he was talking to cover himself, the sun being hot, forgetting that by so doing he made him a grandee. Marshal Prim, to prevent this catastrophe, knocked the man's hat out of his hand, and according to some the assassin had something to do with the assassination that followed a few days afterward.

The Exception.

"I am getting up a subscription list for the relief of the poor. Can't you put your family down, sir?"
"Madam, since you ask a personal question, I don't mind telling you that I can put 'em all down, except my wife's mother."

Sensible.

Cholly—Charming widow, isn't she? They say she is to marry again. Algy—I wouldn't want to be a widow's second husband. Cholly—Well, I'd rather be a widow's second husband than her first, doncher know.

Expensive.

"They say her wedding beggared description."
"Oh, more than that!"
"Indeed?"
"Yes. It beggared her father."

To Be Ironed.

Mr. Troomer—Where on earth is my new silk hat? I've looked everywhere for it. His Bride (sweetly)—You said you wanted it ironed, dear, so I have sent it to the laundry.

Caught the Idea.

Bluster—Do you mean to say that I am a liar? Blister—I hope that I could not do so ungenerously a thing. But I see you catch my idea.

There would not be so many open mouths if there were not so many open ears.—HALL.



Another club woman, Mrs. Hauke, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial."

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as severe a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine." — MRS. MAY HATTA, Edgerton, Wis. Pres. Household Economics Club. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Foxboro Notes.

Mrs. Chas. Holgate and daughter, of Rochester, are the guests of her brother, Mr. A. Benedict.

Miss Thompson of Newburg, and Misses Mollie and Annie Sprague, of Stirling, are the guests of the Rev. C. L. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons, of New York city, have returned to their home after spending two weeks with their parents and friends in our village.

Mrs. Wm. Cornelius and three children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bryant.

Mrs. Leona Hubble has returned home after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends at Ransomville and Niagara Falls.

Mr. R. C. Miller and Miss Leona Miller of Syracuse, are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Miller.

The Misses Hattie and Ethel Gowsell have returned from their holiday trip east.

Mr. Fred Simmons, of Montreal, spent his holidays with his parents of this place.

The many friends of Mrs. F. P. Sine will be glad to hear that she is able to be out again after a long illness.

Mrs. Hiram Rosebush of Stirling is the guest of her son, Mr. Byron Rosebush.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is slightly on the gain. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is slowly recovering.

The Rev. Mr. Pope and wife, of Rednersville, paid a visit to old friends in our village last week.

Rawdon Notes.

Mr. Fred Rupert paid a flying visit at Tuttsville and Carmel last Sunday. It was a warm day.

Mrs. F. B. Young who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rupert, left Monday evening for home in Millington, Michigan.

British staff officers are to be taught a knowledge of the strategic points of the empire.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH,
Spring Brook.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 35c.

Open the Door.

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair.
Joy is abroad in the world to-day;
If our door is open it may come this way.
Open the door.

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems;
He may change our tears to diamonds.
Open the door.

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts, which shall banish
sin;
They shall grow and bloom with a grace
divine
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that
of the vine.
Open the door.

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin.
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware.
Open the door.

An Odd Globe.

A great globe ornamented with the map of the earth, curved in stone decorates the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swanage. It stands overlooking the sea and is visible for quite a distance. One may walk about it and study it in detail. The plain surfaces, such as the oceans, lakes and deserts, are decorated with Scriptural texts, which are supposed to apply especially to the locality they occupy.

Colic and Diarrhoea—A Remedy that is Prompt and Pleasant.

The prompt results produced by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy together with its pleasant taste have won for it a place in many households. Mr. W. T. Taylor, a merchant of Winslow, Ala., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and also with men on my place, for colic and cholera and it always gives relief promptly and pleasantly." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

One of the Czar's acts signaling the birth of an heir will be the abolition of corporal punishment throughout Russia.

A mile of telephone line at Brougham was destroyed, the poles being shattered by lightning during a storm on Tuesday.

The British Parliament has passed an act preventing the use of the English trade mark on American silverware in England.

Miss Helen Fraser, a niece of the late Sir Oliver Mowat, has been appointed registrar of the Surrogate Court at Kingston.

A feature of interest to farmers at the Toronto exhibition will be a class for sheep dogs, with money prizes. The dogs will be tested as to their capacity to herd sheep.

Six hundred and one survivors of the Russian cruiser Rurik, sunk by the Japanese in last Sunday's battle, have been landed at Sasebo. Many were wounded and all were naked.

Berlin, Ont., was visited by a terrific hailstorm on Tuesday. The despatch says the stones were over an inch in diameter. Over 400 panes of glass in the sugar refinery were smashed.

In view of the fact that we are spending on militia purposes this year upwards of \$4,000,000, and of the further fact that contracts have been made under which the Government can secure an output of \$4,000,000 cartridges a year, one really wonders how much more would have been necessary to satisfy the full demands of Lord Dundonald himself?

A little forethought may save you no end of trouble. Anyone who makes it a rule to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand knows this to be a fact. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire,
with premium picture.....1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly
Star, and Map of Canada.....1.80
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.90

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1905, 35c.

HANDMADE!

Just got in another car
each of
Portland Cement
and British Columbia
Red Cedar Shingles.

PRICES RIGHT.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.
McCALL'S 50c MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A gem, beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressing, sewing, official club dress; work; household hints; fiction; etc. Subscribers to day or send for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.
Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL 10c BAZAR AND PATTERNS 15c

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines.
Only 10c and 15c each. Send for them. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from
THE McCALL CO.,
113-115-117 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 35c.

SAVE MONEY

By JOINING THE
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THE

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JOHN PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

Summer Shoes Go Now.

But a short time now remains for us to clean up the remnants of our Summer Footwear. Every pair must go as we need the room for our big stock of FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR, and the prices will move them.

This is your chance to save money. Call and see us, you are always welcome whether you purchase or not.

See our 99c. Black.
See our 75c. Men's Harvest Boots

We believe that we are giving the best value and most satisfaction in HAND-MADE BOOTS that can be obtained. Now is the time to leave your order for a pair of our boots for Fall Wear.

We have the best stock of School Boots to be found anywhere in the county.

When you want good SHOE POLISH come to us. We keep Black Cat, 2 in 1, Black "O," Patent Leather Cream, Reynolds' Glycerine Dressing and Packard's Dressings.

Repairing very neatly and promptly done. All rips sewed free.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

Ward's Clothing.

Our August Sale

-OF-

Summer Shirts, Summer Suits,
Summer Caps, Summer Hats,
Summer Underwear, Summer Sox,
Is Now in Full Blast.

BARGAIN TABLES

will be loaded down on SATURDAY.

BOYS' SUITS,

BOYS' BLOUSES,

BOYS' WASH SUITS,

Boys' Fancy Trimmed Blue Serge Suits
worth \$3.00 for \$2.00.

NEW FALL GOODS

are coming to hand every day. You'll want a New Suit when you see our fine selection of TWEEDS and FANCY WORSTED SUITINGS. Leave your measure now and be ready for any emergency.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings,

Some August Bargains.

Boys' School Hats, straw, 5c.
Ladies' Hats, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, your choice for 25c.
All Millinery greatly reduced.
Prints, Muslins and Gingham, 12½c., 15c. all for 10c. yd.
A lot of Dress Goods to clear at low prices.
Girls' White Lace Gloves, 18c., 20c. were 25c.
Special Values in Hose, 8c. to 45c. pair.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, extra heavy, seamless, 2 prs. for 25c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Lace Hose, 25c. to 45c.
Extra Heavy Canvas for tents, implement covers, etc., 15c.
3 cans Peas - 25c. 3 cans Corn - 25c.
Tomatoes - 10c. Salmon - 10c.
Pickling Spice, per lb. 25c. Job lot of Brooms, - 15c.
Good Jar Butter - 15c.
Highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

C. F. STICKLE.

Of Interest to Watch Buyers.

In buying a Watch the case must always be considered, and particularly so if it's a gold filled case. The price is always guided by the amount of gold it contains, and in order to settle a dispute between the different makers, the U. S. government assay office was asked to make an assay of the different cases. That assay has just been published, and the result fully bears us out in what we always claimed, that the Wadsworth Case contains more gold than any other case to-day on the market. This is the case handled by W. H. CALDER. The above are facts that cannot be disputed. We have just received a fine line of the above goods, that for beauty of design are without an equal. Don't fail to come in and see them if you are contemplating buying.

W. H. CALDER,

Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

P. S.—"First-class goods at moderate prices" is always our motto.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 35c.

Shallow Cultivation in Summer.

Restoring Soil Fertility. Destroying Weeds.

In the older provinces of Canada the majority of the farms have been decreasing in soil fertility year by year. Many of the pioneer farmers assumed that the richness of the virgin soil was practically inexhaustible, a mistake that is all too frequently repeated by the settlers on our new lands at the present day. With the deep, rich vegetable mold of the virgin soil, and look to the present rather than to the future, it seemed profitable to the early settlers to exhaust the available fertility of the upper layer, and then bring to the surface by deep plowing a lower layer to suffer the same treatment. In this way the vegetable matter or humus has been largely exhausted, and the soil has lost its fine texture and mellowness, its capacity for absorbing and retaining water, its permeability to roots, its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, all of which are regarded by scientists as more important than the actual chemical composition of the soil.

RESTORING FERTILITY.

The problem to-day is how to restore the fertility of the soil and at the same time make a living off the land. What system of cultivation will enable us to obtain a soil with a fair amount of vegetable matter to the depth of at least a few inches? The Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farms seem to have solved the problem by adopting shallow cultivation and a systematic rotation of crops, in which clover occupies a prominent place. Under this method, as outlined by Prof. Reynolds, the land is plowed only once in three or four years, all the rest of the cultivation being done with harrows, cultivators, and other implements which cut, crush, pulverize and loosen, but do not invert the soil.

THE LAND IN SUMMER AND FALL.

To show clearly the method of summer cultivation, let us suppose that the second year's crop has been taken off a clover field. The sod is plowed about August, as early as possible in order to take advantage of the summer's heat to decompose the roots. Then it is harrowed to loosen the surface and prevent the escape of moisture, which is also required in decomposition. After that it is cultivated frequently, without turning up the sod, the objects being to destroy the weeds that may be growing and to enable the sod to rot by keeping in the moisture. As the manure is plowed in with the sod, it will be well decomposed before winter, thus ensuring a good supply of humus for the next crop. The last thing in the fall the land should be ribbed up in the same manner as for turnip drills. This is best done with a double mold-board plow. This ribbing prevents leaching away of the plant food, most of which is heaped into the drills; exposes a greater surface to the pulverizing action of the frost; and allows a more rapid drying in the spring, and consequently earlier working and seeding.

Probably the next crop will be ensilage corn or roots. In the spring the ridges are smoothed down and a good seed-bed formed without using the plow. After the crop is sown, surface cultivation is continued to kill the weeds and conserve the moisture. In the fall the ground is again ribbed up for winter. The following year a spring grain crop may be sown and the land seeded down, continuing the rotation.

WHEN WEEDS ARE TROUBLE-SOME.

Surface cultivation affords the best means of destroying weeds. There are, of course, various ways of eradicating troublesome weeds, depending largely upon the sort of crops grown and the nature of the weeds themselves. One method is to prevent the seed from maturing, by growing a hoed crop or an early maturing crop, such as clover. With a late maturing crop, which allows the seeds to ripen, it is advisable to adopt surface cultivation after harvest, so as to encourage these seeds to germinate the same season, when the young plants can be destroyed. Under such circumstances it is a too common practice to bury the seeds by deep plowing, leaving them in a condition to come to the surface and germinate in some future crop, in which very likely it will be impossible to destroy them.

Thousands of sparrows were beaten to death by heavy rainfalls in New Jersey towns.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Wellman's Corners

Twelfth Annual Lawn Social

From our Correspondent.

Well, it is over, and our people have settled down with a contented sigh. Oh so tired, but happy; for haven't we achieved another great triumph, and maintained our reputation for having the very best socials any locality has ever held, or any individual has ever attended.

The evening of the 19th was warm, though somewhat hazy, and the people began gathering very early. The Madoc band was on hand at 7 o'clock. They are a large band, and the most of their instruments were silver, and their music well, if you were not there to hear it, I am very sorry for you, that is all, for you missed a great treat. The flute and drum band of Lodge No. 172, L. O. L., of this place, was also present, and gave several very fine selections, which were much appreciated by all present. Our pipe of last year was also present, and was loudly cheered as he passed through the grounds playing Scotch airs. He was followed, as he was last year, by a crowd of young people, and gave much amusement to those present.

The grounds were tastefully decorated with evergreens, fruit, flags, steamers, Chinese lanterns and transparencies, and were beautifully lighted.

The ice cream parlors were crowded during the whole evening. The lemonade, grocery, and lunch booths were all well patronized, as you will believe when I tell you the amount realized by the evening's entertainment. You would wonder where all the people came from as you gazed at the crowd. Well we can't tell you that, but we know there were people there from Belleville, Trenton, Moira, Spring Brook, Harold, Hoard's Station, Madoc, Frankford, Tweed, Thomasburg, Prince Edward, Hastings, Bobcaygeon, Stirling, Marmora, and almost every town, village, and township within miles of us.

As we had unfortunately fixed the date of our social before we knew that Campbellford's civic holiday was on the 19th, and we knew that they were having two excursions that day, we did not expect a great many of our friends from that vicinity, but there were three caravans, one of them holding 22 persons, and all filled to overflowing, besides a number of private conveyances, from that place. Your correspondent has also been informed of the following persons from greater distances who attended; some of whom timed their visits to their friends so as to take in our social, and some of whom came with no other object than to enjoy the evening's entertainment: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fanning of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Ind., the Misses Gartner, of Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Thompson, of Bobcaygeon, Mrs. Hector M. Whitton, of Lindsay, Miss Maggie Kennedy, of Toronto, J. E. Boner, Gananoque, and Ernest Seeds, Toronto. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, and those who had not been privileged to be there other years, but had heard of our yearly festival, said as the Queen of Sheba said to Solomon, "that the half had not been told them."

Our fireworks were finer than ever this year. Our lunch booth was much larger and much better managed than ever before. The proceeds of our evening's entertainment was \$282, a little in advance of last year, and would have been still more had it not been for the rain which began to fall about 11 p.m. But we are well satisfied, and only regret that some of our friends must have got a wetting going home. We are well aware that some will think that this is an exaggerated report but we are sure every item in it can be verified.

Foxboro Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Forster and Master Ward, of Buffalo, spent a week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Snider.

Miss Mildred Johnston, of Bowmanville, spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Jas. Miller.

A private picnic was held at the Oak Lake last Friday from Foxboro, the guests of honor being from Buffalo, Syracuse, Newburg, Bowmanville and Belleville. A very enjoyable day was spent.

The Rev. Mr. Peck and family are just about settled in their new manse in our village.

Mrs. Emma Smith of Belleville, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Demoreest.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Blair are moving from our midst and are going to reside in Frankford.

The horse belonging to Inspector Johnston ran away Monday afternoon, throwing him out near Mr. J. Thrasher's and cutting him severely about the face and head. He was taken to the home of his son, who lives not far from Foxboro.

Mr. Rosevear had his shoulder dislocated while leading a horse by a traction engine in our village on Tuesday morning. The horse acted very badly, and was struck in the back by one of the shafts.

"Sterling Hall."

FAIR VISITORS will be requiring many lines of wearables before going. Here we show the first peeps of Fall's exclusive and correct styles in

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Coats.
Ladies' and Misses' Raincoats.
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Wool Crepe Blouses, in Pink, Sky, and Cream.

COLLAR BARGAINS.

5 dozen Ladies' Fancy Wash Collars in a variety of styles, regular 25c. to 35c. each, clearing at 20c.

CASHMERE HOSE.

10 dozen extra quality, ribbed Cashmere Hose, in sizes 8½, 9, 9½, worth 35c. to 40c. pair, on sale at 25c. per pair.

FALL WRAPPERETTES.

No need to pay high prices this Fall for your Wrapperettes if you buy them at "Sterling Hall," where we offer 125 pieces in the brightest and best patterns and colorings at the following lowly prices:

Regular 10c. Wrapperettes for	8c.
" 12½c. " " "	10c.
" 15c. " " "	12½c.

STAPLE BARGAINS.

Price has a loud voice. Get next to our price on Staple Goods; they talk convincingly in quality and value, which means a saving in \$ \$ and cents to the purchaser.

Good Heavy Cotton, 32 inches wide,	5c. yd.
Good Heavy Flannelette, 26 in. wide	5c. yd.
Good Print, light and dark colors	5c. yd.

School Boys' Specials.

5 dozen School Caps, regular 50c. line for 25c.

Heavy Knicker Pants, all sizes, at 50c., 75c. to \$1.00.

Boys' All Wool Sweaters, double collars and cuffs, assorted sizes in Navy, Cardinal and Black, 50c.

The Way to Win a Woman

is no secret to the man, but a nice suit of our well made clothes will help you.

Very special values in Black Suits at \$10, \$12.50, \$15.00.
" " " in Fancy Fweed Suits at \$7, \$10, \$12.

SUITS TO SPECIAL MEASURE.

In this department we now show samples of newest designs in Fall Tweeds and Worsteds. Our facilities for securing perfect fit, correct styles and superiority in workmanship are unexcelled. A trial solicited.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SCHOOL SHOES.

The end of vacation time means new School Shoes. We have made extensive preparations for this trade and desire to announce that we have better lines than ever before. We have found a manufacturer who has learned how to make Children's Shoes that possess both style and wear. As all mothers know, some School Shoes look well but wear badly, while others wear well but are ugly and clumsy. Style and wear as a combination in Children's Shoes is a new and important development. The prices are no higher than before—lower if anything.

If you want a good pair of Hand-Made Boots come to us.

Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

All kinds of SHOE POLISH in stock.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.



Ladies wear the EMPRESS Shoes.

CIDER.

The undersigned has enlarged and fitted up a first-class cider mill, and is prepared to give satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. Bring on your apples and give me a trial.

JEREMIAH WILSON,
Spring Brook.

STRAYED

On to Lot 22, Con. 8, Sidney, a Yearling Bull carrying broken poke. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

R. N. BIRD,
Stirling P.O.

More Buggies than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the Wm. Gray Buggies and Mikados, all trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the celebrated Dowsley springs which will not get out of shape as they get old. Will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

VOTERS LIST, 1904

Municipality of the Village of Stirling, County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Election for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office, at Stirling, on the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1904, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Clerk of the Municipality.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1904.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1905, 35c.

RUSSIANS LOSE ANOTHER

Novik, Battered by Japs, Forced to Run Ashore.

CRUISER NOVIK SUNK.

A despatch from Tokio says:—After a severe engagement with the protected cruiser Chitose and Tushima the greyhounds of the Japanese navy the Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred on Sunday. After it, the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakovsk harbor, on the island of Sakhalien.

The details of the Sunday's fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Japanese vessels caught up with the Novik on Saturday, and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early Sunday morning. The captain of the Chitose reported the engagement in a brief telegram, which reached the Navy Department here Sunday afternoon. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon, and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damage upon her. The Novik, he says, sank, but was beached at Korsakovsk.

The Imperial Prince Higashi Fushima was second in command of the cruiser Chitose, which took part in the action. Capt. Sento commanded the other vessel.

The following official statement was given out:—

"The captain of the protected cruiser Chitose reports that the Chitose and protected cruiser Tushima attacked the Russian cruiser Novik at Korsakovsk, Sakhalien Island, on the morning of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st the Novik, which had been heavily damaged, was stranded and partly sunk. The Tushima was hit once in the coal bunker, but the damage has also been repaired. There was no other damage, nor was there a single casualty on either of the Japanese vessels."

The fate of the crew of the Novik is not known, but it is thought they abandoned their vessel and landed at Korsakovsk.

It is generally thought here that the Japanese vessels steamed in close to the Novik early Sunday morning and completed the destruction completed Saturday.

From a political standpoint, the news of the destruction of the Novik is highly satisfactory, for the ship could have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer, but from a sentimental standpoint much regret is expressed at the loss.

PRIZES OF JAPAN.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Commenting on the action of the Russian warships in taking refuge at Shanghai and Kiao-Chau, the Asahi maintains that there is a vast difference between a soldier and a warship. Disarming renders the former a non-combatant, while the latter remains an implement of war. Consequently the action of the latter in taking refuge and disarming in a neutral port, does not give it permanent protection. The contrary theory would destroy the basis of a navy, which is the destruction of an enemy's navy. For this reason the present arrangement by which fugitive Russian ships are disarming in neutral ports, where they will remain until the close of the war, ought to be regarded as a temporary measure only. Japan's acquiescence in the arrangement is to avoid increasing complications as to the rights of belligerents and neutrals. This acquiescence does not affect the status of the disarmed vessels, which are legitimately Japan's prizes, and will be claimed by her at the end of the war.

JAP'S FRESH POSITION.

The Japanese troops occupied Anshan-shan, twenty miles south of Liao-Yang, on the railroad, on Friday. The Russians have retreated to the north in the direction of Mukden.

The Chinese general at Mukden has placed a white flag over the city gate to show the neutrality of the Chinese and avoid a conflict with the Japanese. The Russians have bridged the upper Liao into Mongolia, thus making a break into neutral territory.

News received in official quarters is that heavy rain at Anping has flooded the Russian trenches. The roads are impassable.

The Russians are gradually falling back north from Liao-Yang. Between the Russian lines and Anshan-shan there are thirteen divisions.

DIANA GETS TO SAIGOU.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A telegram from Mukden says that the cruiser Diana, one of the ships of the Port Arthur squadron whose whereabouts has been uncertain since the battle of Aug. 10, has arrived at Saigon, French Cochinchina.

MORE GOLD FOR THE WAR.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Nichi-Nichi states that the authorities have made an exhaustive investigation of the domestic gold production. They estimate that the present output can be increased by over twenty million yen (ten million dollars) annually.

The latest returns as to war revenues and expenditures show that the former have 226,000,000 yen, and the latter 216,000,000 yen, leaving a deficit of 20,000,000 yen. This will be defrayed out of the ordinary revenue.

CHANGE OF POSITION.

A despatch from Mukden states that there has been a complete change in the relative positions of the armies during the last 15 days. The change reflects the fate of Liao-Yang. There is reason to believe

that the Japanese have changed their original objective—Liao-Yang to Mukden.

A battle is regarded as being imminent, as the Japanese on the Russian east front are only 20 miles from Liao-Yang.

The advance posts are not more than four miles apart, and small skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

On the south side the Japanese have retired to Hai-Cheng. The rains have now continued unceasingly for a week, and the roads in many cases have been completely washed away.

JAPS DRIVEN SOUTH.

A despatch to the Faris Temps from Liao-Yang reports that the Japanese vanguard, a battalion strong, placed upon Gen. Kuroki's extreme left, met a Russian detachment at Tungtuchan, 120 versts (80 miles) from Liao-Yang, and that the Japanese were driven to the southward.

Numerous Japanese soldiers have been noticed along the Chinese Railway, between Koupoutse and Sin-mining.

RUSSIA LOSES GUNBOAT.

A despatch from Tokio says: A Russian gunboat of the Otavai type struck a mine and sank off Liao-Yang, the extreme southern point of the Kwang-Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, at 8 o'clock on Thursday night.

The Otavai was an armed gunboat of 1,500 tons displacement. She carried one 9-inch gun, one 6-inch gun, and ten quick-firing guns. She had two torpedo tubes, had a speed of 15 knots, and carried a crew of 142 men.

GERMANS BLOCK JAPS.

A despatch from Chefoo says: The German authorities at Tsinchou have sent a guard of 100 men to a point 15 miles east of that place, for the purpose of frustrating an expected attempt on the part of the Japanese to erect a wireless telegraph station.

GREAT BATTLE IN SIGHT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Matin says that Gen. Kouropatkin has informed the Czar that the forthcoming battle south of Liao-Yang will be of the most desperate character. This is taken to indicate that the Russians have abandoned their tactics of retreat.

JAPS' STRATEGY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Agency Russia states that the Japanese have commenced a general movement north. The extreme left of Gen. Oku's army is marching towards Mount Dalinsky, and Gen. Noduz is marching towards Mount Modonsky. Gen. Kouropatkin's left is at Samitsa. It is rapidly moving north. The removal of activity by the Japanese is believed to have for its object the threatening of the Russian communications with Liao-Yang and Mukden, thus compelling Gen. Kouropatkin to abandon his position at Liao-Yang without giving battle.

DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The demand for naval officers is so pressing that all the officers detailed for duty at the Naval College have been ordered on active service and the college has been closed. Grand Duke Cyril has returned here from Coubourg. He will accompany Vice-Admiral Rojestkovsky, commander of the Baltic fleet, to the Far East.

GUNS DISMANTLED.

A despatch from Tsinchou says:—All the ammunition from the battleship Czarevitch and the three destroyers here has been removed and stored in the German magazine. The guns of the warships have been completely dismantled. The terms of their parole obligate the Russians to remain at Tsinchou until the end of the war. The sailors are making all possible repairs to the ships. The officers who are able to get about are being royally entertained by the Germans.

CRUISERS RIDDLED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Admiral Alexieff reports that the Russian fleet has been riddled by three of the German battleships. The Russian was struck eleven times below and near the water line. The Gromobol was hit six times. The losses of both amounted to 50 per cent of their crews, the latter losing 185 killed and 807 wounded.

Rear-Admiral Jessen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Witroff. He was standing on the bridge of the Russia when it was wrecked by a shell.

RUSSIANS WERE BRAVE.

A despatch to the Jiji Shimpou, of Tokio, from Sasebo, gives an interview with Vice-Admiral Kaminura, who said he preferred to endure criticism rather than risk disclosing the tactics of his squadron. He had an important duty to discharge. He added that recently he made a ten-day's cruise, but did not find the enemy. He was much disappointed. While returning to his station he found the Vladivostok squadron in the Strait. The two squadrons had a battle in the darkness. In another hour he would have been too late and the Russians might have easily got out

of sight. They turned to the north-east, which placed the sun at the back of the Japanese and the Russian gunners' faces. The Japanese took advantage of this. Admiral Kaminura expressed admiration of the bravery of the Russians. He was impressed by their care in avoiding reckless sacrifice of life. The Japanese had been similarly placed, would have committed suicide. He ordered his squadron to do its utmost to save life, even those of the ships belonging to the Rurik. He believes the Russian and Gromobol have lost their efficiency temporarily. The Japanese saved 618 Russians, including a priest and sixteen officers.

The Lashu says that most of the surviving engine-room hands from the Rurik are wounded. Most of the Russian shells which struck the Japanese vessels did not explode.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A despatch from Paris says: It is reported that the Russian Baltic fleet will be on its way to the Far East before Sept. 1. Eleven transports laden with 65,000 tons of English coal have already sailed, to take up stations along the route that is to be followed by the fleet.

RUSSIAN RESERVES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The mobilization of the reserve troops in five of the seven districts of the Province of St. Petersburg has been completed, and the mobilization of those of the Russian capital itself is expected to be announced in a few days. Probably thirteen thousand men will be taken out of the population and called to the colors.

RUSSIA TO BACK DOWN.

It is understood at St. Petersburg that Russia will recognize the validity of the British and American view differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband of war, and the Russian reply will be couched in this sense. Specific claims on the part of Great Britain for seizure of vessels and cargoes will probably be reserved for later consideration.

The Emperor's Government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of the flour on board the Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to adjust it diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case should be appealed to the Admiralty Court here.

A SECOND ARMY.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg announces that Vladimir Alexieff, who is now in Vladivostok, is engaged in organizing a second Russian army to be commanded by either Gen. Karebars or Gen. Goukhomloff.

The formation of this army, says the correspondent, of which Gen. Kouropatkin has not been informed, will, it is thought, diminish the influence of the Commander-in-Chief and to a large extent interfere with his movements.

It is considered in military circles at St. Petersburg that the choice of generals in the Far East leaves much to be desired.

AWAITING DECISIVE BATTLE.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from General Kouropatkin, dated from Anshan-shan and conveying the congratulations of the army to the Emperor on the birth of an heir to the throne, says:—"We await a decisive battle with the Japanese army advancing upon us, gladly anticipating meeting the foe, and proving our ability to our Emperor and country."

BIG FLANKING MOVEMENT.

A despatch from Liao-Yang says: A general Japanese flanking movement is developing to the east and parallel with the railway, involving all the troops from Dain Pass to Diodinshan, on the Taitsie River, 35 miles southeast of Mukden. It is evident that these troops have combined to force the Russians out of Liao-Yang without a fight, and thus secure a advantageous winter quarters.

It is thought the Japanese have brought men to consummate the movement until the release of a large number of troops besieging Port Arthur.

It is reported that a large force has left Hai-Cheng and is retiring to Tatchekiao.

Three days' rain has temporarily checked all movements. Chinese bandits are more active than ever.

GERMANY'S SERVICES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says that rumors have been current in St. Petersburg for the past three or four days that Germany's friendship for Russia was displayed after the recent armistice engagement in forms which have no doubt that her services are more helpful to Russia and more precious to herself than any France has yet rendered. It is further alleged that the authorities at Kiao-Chau expected the Russian ships to touch there whenever they should leave Port Arthur.

CHINA PREPARING.

A despatch from London says: A sensation has been caused here by a despatch from Peking saying that the Chinese railways have been asked if they have sufficient rolling stock and how quickly they can transport 40,000 troops to Shan-Hai-Kwan. In view of the threatening attitude of Russia toward China over the Ryeshtel incident, the prospective movement of Chinese troops is regarded as significant. Shan-Hai-Kwan is on the line of railroad connecting with New-Chwang and running to Shinningting, north of Mukden. Chinese troops at Shan-Hai-Kwan would be in a position to rush north and menace the Russian position, and thus cut off communication with Harbin.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Wheat.—No. 2 white and red winter being quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for milling, Manitoba wheat scored another big advance. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 2 Northern at \$1.08 and No. 3 Northern at \$1.05, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats.—No. 2 white is quoted at 33½ to 34c west, and 34 to 34½ local freights to New York; No. 1 white, 35c east, and No. 2 at 34½c east. No. 2 new white oats offered at 32½c September delivery.

Barley.—No. 2 quoted at 43c middle freights; No. 3 extra, 41½c, and No. 3 at 39c, middle freights.

Peas.—The market is easier at 61 to 62c, at outside points.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 49c west.

Rye.—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour.—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.05 in buyers' sacks, east or west, for export, while for domestic use quotations are \$4.20 to \$4.25, sacks included, Toronto. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in barrels, \$4.55 to \$4.65. Manitoba flour is firm; No. 2 patents, \$2.00; 2 patents, \$4.90; and strong bakers', \$4.80, on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$13 to \$13.50, and shorts at \$16 to \$16.50. Manitoba bran in sacks \$17, and shorts at \$19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Hops.—The market is unchanged, at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey.—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Stra—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6.00 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes.—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 65 to 70c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 13 to 15c per lb.; yearlings, 8 to 9c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 16 to 17½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½c per dozen; seconds at 13 to 14½c.

Cheese.—The market is quiet, with prices firm at 9 to 9½c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 9½c per lb. in case; lean pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do., short cut, \$17.50 to \$18.

Smoked meats—Hams—Light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do., heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9½; shoulders, 8½; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard.—The demand is moderate, with prices steady. We quote:—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c; pails, 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—The markets are fairly active, with prices steady to strong. The local market for oats was firm, and holders are realizing 39c for No. 3 in store, and 40c for No. 2. Peas are about steady at 70½c float. Montreal; No. 2 barley, 50½c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 49c. Winter wheat patents, \$5.15 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; straight rollers in bags, \$2.30 to \$2.40. Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18, shorts \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts \$19 to \$20; moultrie, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 13 to 14c; corned beef, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to \$8; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.80. Cheese—Ontario, 8½ to 9½c; white, best Quebec, 8 to 8½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 19 to 19½c; straight gathered, candled, 16 to 16½c; No. 2, 15½c. Butter—any brand, 19 to 19½c; ordinary finest, 18½ to 19c; Western dairy, 14 to 14½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 23.—Wheat.—Sept., \$1.19; Dec., \$1.15; May, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23; No. 2 Northern, \$1.20; No. 1 hard, \$1.25. Flour—First patents, \$6.50 to \$6.60; second do., \$6.20 to \$6.30; first clear, \$4.15; second clear, \$4.10; \$2.85. Bran in bulk, \$16.00 to \$16.25. Shorts—\$19 to \$19.50. Buffalo, Aug. 23.—Flour—Stronger; light trade. Wheat—Spring, unsettled; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 2 corn, 60c. Oats—Easy. No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 23.—Wheat.—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 to \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.16 to \$1.18; new Sept. \$1.10 bid. Rye—No. 1, 75 to 76c. Barley—No. 2, 58c; sample, 37 to 55c. Corn—No. 3, 56 to 56½c; Sept. 54c bid.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—There was a good run at the Western Cattle Market to-day, the market starting and closing brisk. The market was pretty well cleaned out, and prospect for sheep and lambs steady, with the market active. Prices are as follows: Exporters, heavy \$4.50 to \$5.00 do light 4.50 4.65

do medium	4.85	4.50
do cows	3.50	4.00
Bulls, export	3.50	4.00
Butchers' picked lots	4.25	4.60
do good to choice		
loads	4.00	4.25
do fair to good	3.75	4.15
do mixed lots, medium		
do good cows	3.50	3.75
do common and	2.85	3.35
rough	2.00	2.50
Butchers' bulls	1.75	2.50
do medium	1.75	2.50
do light	1.25	1.75
Light bulls	2.25	2.75
Feeders, short-keep	4.25	4.50
do good	3.75	4.00
do common and		
rough	2.50	3.00
Milk cows, each	30.00	50.00
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.65	3.75
Bucks	3.00	3.25
Spring lambs, each	4.50	5.00
Lambs, per cwt.	4.25	4.75
do each	3.34	3.50
do each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, select, per		
cwt.	5.85	
do lights	5.85	
do fats	5.85	

TORNADO IN ST. PAUL.

Twelve People Killed and Scores Injured.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch says: Death to twelve persons, injuries to many others, and destruction to property, both private and public, estimated in round numbers at \$1,000,000, resulted from a furious gale which tore down the Valley of the Mississippi at about 9 o'clock on Saturday night from a point somewhere near the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, near Fort Snelling. At about that point the fury of the elements seemingly divided, and with a roar descended on the Twin Cities and their environs.

The tornado cut a pathway about half a mile in width and eight miles in length through the business and residential districts, leaving ruin and devastation in its track. The downtown business district was hit hard, many offices and business blocks being completely riddled, and the stocks of wholesale houses seriously damaged by the floods of rain that accompanied the wind.

The storm cloud first hit the steel high bridge. Two spans of this structure, which crossed the Mississippi River at a height of 200 feet, were thrown into the gulch below, crushing in the roofs of a number of small houses. The storm kept on across the river, and struck the city proper, completely demolishing the Tivoli Theatre, where there was a vaudeville performance. Two men were killed, and about a dozen persons, women performers, and others, were buried in the ruins. Across Wabash Street the Empire Theatre was unroofed. The Minnesota Club was damaged, while the ten-story Globe office building just across the street, escaped with but little injury. The Pioneer Press building, a 19-story brick and steel structure, was literally riddled by the wind and flying debris. There was a stampede among the printers at work in the composing-room on the twelfth floor, many of them being cut by flying pieces of glass. The Western Union Telegraph office on the eleventh floor was flooded by the sheets of rain that came in through the broken windows, and the operating force was compelled to make a hasty exit.

GERMAN FARMER'S DEED.

Struck Armprior Blacksmith With a Pickaxe.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Gustave Middlestadt, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Gratton Township, in Renfrew County, is under arrest for the murder of Ernest Eggert, an Armprior blacksmith, as the result of a blow struck by the former while under the influence of drink.

On Wednesday afternoon Middlestadt went to Eggville, accompanied by his wife. He visited a number of the hotels and was drinking, and though generally of a good disposition was not considered accountable for his actions when under the influence of liquor. He had occasion to visit Eggert's blacksmith shop, where he spent considerable time. He was in a good mood, and he had better go, as his wife was waiting. The man left the shop, but in a few minutes he was back again. Eggert once more reasoned with him and told him to go. Middlestadt stopped to ward the door, and as he left, he held a pickaxe he went savagely at Eggert, striking him with the point of the axe in the region of the temple. He then went to his rig and drove home. An alarm was raised, and Eggert was taken to a surgery and later to his home. Despite medical aid he gradually sank, death occurring this afternoon. The dead man was 50 years of age and leaves a widow. Middlestadt is about 42 years old and has a large family. He was immediately after Eggert's death Middlestadt was arrested and taken to Eggville, where an inquest has been commenced. The victim of the tragedy was a hard-working, industrious man.

WILL USE GAS LIFE BUOYS

Life-Saving Apparatus to Be Tested on Steamers.

A Chicago despatch says:—Some of Chicago's passenger steamers are to be supplied with gas life buoys to rescue those who fall overboard. The gas jet for a considerable time, is lighted as soon as it strikes the water. Extended tests of the buoys have proved satisfactory. Sailors and passengers falling from steamers and passenger boats in the night, in many cases able swimmers, have almost always perished through inability to find life preservers cast overboard for

DECREASE IN FALL WHEAT

ESTIMATED YIELD LESS THAN TEN MILLION BUSHELS.

Barley and Oats Show Increase—Live Stock Figures Indicate Prosperity.

The following are the estimates on Aug. 1st by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, of the Ontario crops for the current year. These estimates will be revised in the November bulletin, when the yields will be more accurately determined by threshing returns:—

Fall Wheat—This year shows a further reduction of 60,000 acres. The estimated yield this year is 16.2 bushels per acre, as against 25.9 in 1903, and is 4.3 bushels below the average of the past twenty-two years. The total yield is 9,827,760 bushels, as against 17,242,703 in 1903. The area of fall wheat plowed up totals 1,392,774 acres, or nearly 24 per cent. of the area sown. Spring Wheat—There is a decrease this year of 23,000 acres. The estimated yield is 18.5 bushels per acre, as against 18.7 in 1903, and is 2.7 above the average. The total yield is 4,165,725 bushels, as against 4,650,707 bushels in 1903.

Barley—This crop shows an increase of 63,000 acres, the estimated yield being 32.5 bushels per acre, as against 34.3 in 1903, and is 5.6 above the average. The total yield is 15,136,635 bushels, and 24,278,617 in 1903.

Oats—An increase of 16,000 acres is shown for oats. The estimated yield this year is 39.3 bushels per acre, as against 41.6 in 1903, and is 3.7 above the average. The total yield is 7,177,786 bushels, as against 10,974,053 in 1903.

Rye—Rye shows a reduction of 49,000 acres. The estimated yield this year is 16.1 bushels per acre, as against 16.6 in 1903, and is slightly below the average. The total yield is 1,904,365 bushels, as against 2,970,760 in 1903.

Peas—This crop shows a reduction of 67,000 acres. The estimated yield is 21.2 bushels per acre, as against 21.9 in 1903, and is 1.8 bushels above the average. The total yield is 986,666 bushels, as against 978,246 in 1903.

Hay and Clover—This crop shows an increase of 14,000 acres. The estimated yield is 1.80 tons per acre, as against 1.56 in 1903, and is .37 tons above the average. The total yield is 5,259,189 tons, compared with 4,386,562 in 1903.

The areas in other crops are as follows:—

Corn (for husking) 320,882 acres; corn for silage 23,115; buckwheat, 100,608; potatoes, 133,119; mangels, 71,344; carrots, 6,629; turnips, 138,207; rape, 49,219; hops, 2,252; flax, 6,313; tobacco, 3,033; orchards and gardens, 369,495; vineyards, 14,357, and pasture, 3,189,973.

The estimated crop of apples from 7,103,566 trees of bearing age is 49,039,674 bushels, or 6.1 bushels per tree, being a slight decrease from 1903.

Live stock figures show 655,555 horses, as compared with 639,581 in 1903; cattle number 2,776,104, as against 2,674,261 in 1903; sheep dropped to 1,455,482 from 1,642,726 in 1903; swine, 1,903,378, as against 1,927,984 swine, a small decrease from 1903. Poultry show a total of 9,412,701.

In the year ending June 30th farmers of Ontario have sold or slaughtered 62,310 horses, 730,212 cattle, 687,144 sheep, 2,240,085 swine, and 5,357,358 poultry.

The wool clip is 4,972,042 pounds, and the farmers possess 201,064 colonies of bees.

FINLANDERS FOR CANADA

Influx Is Expected After the War Is Over.

An Ottawa despatch says: It is expected that one result of the ending of the present war in favor of Japan will be the immigration to the Canadian North-West of large numbers of Finlanders. Emigration of this desirable class of settlers has been prohibited by the Russian authorities, so that, although smarting under drastic demoralizing policy of the Czar's administration, these in their native land. Should Russia meet the disaster likely to overtake her in the Orient, it will be no longer possible to enforce this policy, and many of the peasants of Finland will doubtless seek new homes in Canada. The few Finns settled in British Columbia have prospered greatly, and have proven themselves to be excellent citizens.

TO CREOSOTE LUMBER.

New Industry Projected for Sydney, Cape Breton.

A Sydney,

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

Her self-possession and courage were coming back to her now. But the spasm of fear that had shaken her to the soul was not lost upon Steel.

"I trust not," he said, gravely. "Did you know that I was here two nights ago?"

"Here?" the girl cried. "Impossible! In the house? The night before last? Why, we were all in bed long before midnight."

"I am not aware that I said anything about midnight," David responded, coldly.

An angry flush came sweeping over the face of the girl, annoyance at her own folly, David thought. She added quickly that she and her uncle had only been down in Brighton for three days.

"Nevertheless, I was in this room two nights ago," David replied. "If you know all about it, I pray you give me certain information of vital importance to me; if not, I shall be compelled to keep my extraordinary story to myself, for otherwise you would never believe it. Do you or do you not know of my visit here?"

The girl bent her head till Steel could see nothing but the glorious amber of her hair. He could see, too, that the fine old lace round her throat was tossing like a cork on a stream.

"Can you tell me nothing," she said. "Nothing, nothing, nothing."

It was the voice of one who would have spoken had she dared. With anybody else Steel would have been furiously angry. In the present case, he could only admire the almost pathetic loyalty to somebody who stood behind.

"Are you sure you were in this house?" the girl asked at length.

"Certainly!" David exclaimed. "The walls, the pictures, the furniture—all the same. I could swear to the place anywhere. Miss Gates, if I cannot prove that I was here at the time I say, it is likely to go very hard with me."

"You mean that a certain inconvenience—"

"Inconvenience! Do you call a charge of murder, or manslaughter, at best, inconvenience? Have you not seen the local papers? Have you not known that two nights ago, during absence from home, a strange man was practically done to death in my conservatory? And during the time of the outrage, as sure as Heaven is above us, I was in this room."

"I am sorry, but I am sure that you were not."

"Ah, you are going to disappoint me? And yet you know something. You might have been the guiltiest of creatures yourself when I disclosed my identity. No prisoner detected in some shameful crime ever looked more guilty than you."

The girl stood there, saying nothing. But she rang the bell and ordered the footman to put him out of the house. Steel would have had no cause for complaint. But she did nothing of the kind. She stood there torn by conflicting emotions.

"I can give you no information," she said, presently. "You are another positive one way as you are another that you have never been in this house before. I may surmise things, but as I hope to be judged fairly, I can give you no information. I am only a poor, unhappy girl, who is doing what she deems to be the best for all parties concerned. And I can tell you nothing more. Oh, won't you believe that I would do anything to serve you if I were only free?"

She held out her hand with an imploring gesture, the red lips were quivering, and her eyes were full of tears. David's warm heart went out to her; he forgot all his own troubles and dangers in his sympathy for the lovely creature in distress.

"Pray say no more about it," he cried. He caught the outstretched hand in his and carried it to his lips. "I don't wish to hurry you; in fact, haste is dangerous. As you say, time is ample time. Nor am I going to press you. Still, before long you may find some way to give me

was let; the one nearest the sea—219—was empty. A bill in the window gave the information that the property was in the hands of Messrs. Wallace and Brown, Station Quadrant, where keys could be obtained.

"We'll make a start straightaway," said Bell. "Come along."

"Where are you going to at that pace?" Steel asked.

"Going to interview Messrs. Wallace and Brown. At the present moment I am a gentleman who is in search of a house of residence. I have a weakness for Brunswick Square in particular, especially for No. 218. Unless I am greatly mistaken I am going to show you something that will startle even the most callous novelist."

CHAPTER VIII.

The queer, misshapen figure striding along by Steel's side would have attracted attention anywhere; indeed, Hatherly Bell had been an attractive personality from his scanty and brilliant mixture of qualities. Bell had almost as many enemies as friends. He was morbidly miserable over the score of his personal appearance despite the extraordinary beauty of his face, which even sympathized with almost maddened him. Yet there were many women who would gladly have shared the lot of Hatherly Bell.

For there was strength in that perfectly motionless face as well as beauty. It was the face of a man possessed of marvellous intellectual powers, and none the less attractive because, while the skin was as clear as a child's the wavy hair was as black as a raven's, and the eyes were as blue as a sky who had suffered severely and long. A face hiding a great sorrow.

Time was when Bell had promised to stand in the front rank of operative physicians. He had devoted his life to the study of mental disorders, he had distinguished himself. He had a marvellous faculty for psychological research; indeed, he had gone so far as to declare that insanity was merely a disease and capable of cure the same as any ordinary malady.

Bell goes on as he has started. "A great deal of the specialist once declared, he will inevitably prove to be the greatest benefactor to mankind since the beginning of the world," Bell was to be the man of his time.

And then suddenly he had faded out as a star drops from the zenith. There had been dark rumors of a terrible scandal, a prosecution brought by strong personal influence, mysterious paragraphs in the papers, and the disappearance of the name of Hatherly Bell from the rank of great medical jurists. Nobody seemed to know anything about it, but Bell was ignored by all except a few old friends, and even these had devoted their attention to criminology and the evolution of crime. It was Bell's boast that he could take a dozen men at haphazard and give you their vices and virtues point-blank. He had a marvellous gift that way.

A few people stuck to him, Gilead Gates amongst the number. The millionaire philanthropist had need of reasons to put the sheep from the goats, and Bell made no mistakes. David Steel had been able to do the specialist some slight service a year or two before, and Bell had been pleased to magnify this into a great favor.

"You are a fast walker," David said, presently.

"It's because I am thinking fast," Bell replied. "Steel, you are in great trouble."

"It needs no brilliant effort on your part to see that," David said, bitterly. "Besides, you heard a great deal just now when you—"

"Listened," Bell said, coolly. "Of course I had no intention of playing the spy, but I had no idea that Mr. Steel was who wanted to see Miss Gates. They come day by day, my dear fellow, garbed in the garb of Pall Mall or Petticoat Lane as the case may be, but they all come for money. Sometimes it is a shilling, sometimes £100. But I did not gather from your chat with Miss Gates what your trouble was."

"Perhaps not, but Miss Gates knew perfectly well."

Bell patted his companion, approvingly.

"It is a pleasure to help a lucid-minded man like yourself," he said. "You go straight to the root of the sore and cut all the superficial matter away. I was deeply interested in the conversation which I overheard just now. You are in great trouble, and that trouble is connected with 219, Brunswick Square—a house where you have never been before."

"My dear chap, I was in that dining-room two nights ago. Nothing will convince me to the—"

"There you are wrong, because I am going to convince you to the contrary. I shall smile and shake your head, but before an hour has passed I am going to convince you beyond all question that you were never inside No. 219."

"Brave words," David muttered. "Still, an hour is not a long time to wait."

"No. But you must enlighten me if I am to assist you. I am profoundly interested. You come to the house of my friend on a desperate errand. Miss Gates is a perfect stranger to you, and yet the mere discovery of her existence fills her with the most painful agitation. Therefore, though you have never been in 219 before, you are pretty certain, and I am pretty certain, that Ruth Gates knows a deal about the thing that is troubling you. On the contrary, I know nothing on that head. Won't you let me into the secret?"

"I'll tell you part," Steel replied. "And I'll tell you the rest. For more than a year I have assumed that I am expected to assist a damsel in distress who lives at No. 219, Brunswick Square. We will assume that the conversation leading up to the 'twelve o'clock' took place over the telephone. As a matter of fact, it did take place over the telephone. The thing was involved with so much secrecy that I naturally took it for granted that I was in the confidence of a messenger that I was in dire need of that money."

"And were you?"

"My dear fellow, I don't fancy that I should have hesitated at burglary to get it. And all I had to do was to meet a lady secretly in the dead of night at No. 219, and tell her how to get out of a certain difficulty. It is a very old story of mine. But I had better go into details."

David proceeded to do so. Bell, with his arm crooked through that of his companion, followed the story with an intelligent and flattering interest.

"Very strange and very fascinating," he said, presently. "I think it out presently. Nobody could possibly think of anything but their toes in Western Road. Go on."

"Now I am coming to the point. I had the money, I had that lovely girl, I had a battered and bleeding specimen of humanity dumped down in the most amazing manner in my conservatory. The cigar-case lay on the conservatory floor, remember—sweet of the table when I clutched for the telephone bell to call for the police. When Marley came he asked if the cigar-case was mine. At first I said no, because, you see—"

"I see quite plainly. Pray go on."

"Well, I lost that cigar-case; I lost it in the office of Mossa, to whom I pay nearly £1,000. Mossa, to spite me, takes or sends the case to the police, who advertise it not knowing that it is mine. You will see why they advertise it presently—"

"Because it belonged to the injured man?"

David pulled up and regarded his companion with amazement.

"How on earth," he gasped. "Do you mean to say that you know—?"

"Nothing at present, I assure you," Bell replied coolly. "I prefer to call it the result of logical mental process. I'm right, of course."

"Of course you are. I'd claimed that case for my own. I had cut my initials inside. I showed Marley when I went to the police station. And then Marley tells me how I paid Mossa nearly £1,000; how the money must have come into my hands in the nick of time. That was pretty bad when I couldn't for the life of me give a lucid reason for the possession of those notes; but there was worse to come."

"The injured man was a receipt for a diamond-studded, gun-metal cigar-case, purchased the day of the outrage. And when the jeweller, proved beyond a doubt that the case I claimed was purchased at his shop."

Bell nodded gravely.

"Which places you in an exceedingly awkward position," he said, in a mild way of putting it. "David replied. "If that fellow dies the police have enough evidence to hang me. And what is my defence? The story of my visit to No. 219. And who would believe that cock-and-bull story? Fancy a drama like that being played out in the house of such a pillar of respectability as Gilead Gates."

"It isn't his house," said Bell. "He only takes it furnished."

"In anybody else your remark would be puerile," David said, irritably.

"It's a deeper remark than you are aware of at present," Bell replied. "I quite see your position. Nobody would believe you, of course. But you must go to the post-office and ask the number of the telephone that called you up from London?"

The question seemed to amuse David slightly. Then his lips were drawn humorously.

"When my logical formula came back I thought of that," he said. "On inquiring as to whom it was, I was told that on that fateful occasion I learnt that the number was 0017 Kensington and that—"

"Gates's own number at Prince's Gate," Bell exclaimed. "The plot thickens."

(To be Continued.)

SWINDLER MET HIS MATCH.

The classical confidence trick has been neatly played on a would-be swindler by his intended victim. The latter, a cook on a transatlantic liner, had been done himself before, and was too old a bird to be caught again. He struck up an acquaintance with an engaging but obviously sham American millionaire in the train to Paris, confiding to him that he had 40,000 francs in his bag, and meant to abuse himself on the boulevards.

"Well met, indeed," said the millionaire; "I have also made my pile, and intend rearing the merry side of life in gay Paris." They started the evening with an expensive dinner, paid for by the American millionaire. At coffee the latter exclaimed: "Hullo, I have not any cigars; suppose you go and buy some. You can leave your bag here, where it will be quite safe. But, as you might be suspicious, here's the pocketbook. Keep it till you join me again."

As soon as the cook's back was turned the American millionaire of course bolted with the bag, but the latter only contained old newspapers and the cook's card, with the words: "I have been here before; you have met your match this time." In the would-be swindler's pocketbook was a sum of £24 in French notes, which the cook took to the police station, asking the officer to whom he laid his tale to be of understandable relish to give the money to the poor.

When we make a poor guess we realize that to err is human, but when we make a good one we are more than forgiven. The case is a matter of intellectual superiority.

The Brute—"What are you thinking of, Mary?" Mary—"I am dreaming of my youth." The Brute—"I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes!"

To move to you, that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for piles, hemorrhoids, itching, bleeding and protruding piles. It is a sure cure for all these troubles. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. Write to Dr. Chase, 1000 Broadway, New York, for a free trial.

Piles

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ON THE FARM.

CARE OF PIGS IN SUMMER.

A correspondent writes that the past two years he has lost most of his pigs by cholera during the month of August. He says: "I have no trouble with them at any other time of the year, and always have a fine lot of spring pigs which I can get along as far as August, when I lose most of them. The trouble seems to be just plain cholera. It may be something else, but if it is I don't see what it can be." I rather suspect it is disease brought on by bad water—probably a disease of the liver. It says their water-supply comes from a small stream that flows through the lot, and he admits that it becomes "a little foul" during the summer. It seems strange that there are still quite a number of farmers who think that any old stuff is good enough for a hog, and that it should remain healthy no matter what it eats or drinks. The fact is that to be healthy, a pig needs clean food, pure water and sanitary surroundings, the same as any other animal. Without a doubt that the best way to keep a pig healthy is to keep him clean and dry, and to keep the disease that has destroyed this man's pigs the past two summers. One would think that this would occur to him, and that he would promptly take measures for keeping them away from it, but he continues to allow them to drink from the stream, and to keep them in a mud-hole to allow it to keep cool during the hot weather, and some provide one in the form of a mud-puddle that gets covered with green scum in hot weather and is about as foul as anything can be. There is no necessity for anything of this sort. The shade of trees is vastly better. During the summer months hogs need lots of pure drinking water and excellent green food. The water should be kept in a large covered trough, all outside of the yard or pen except about a foot of one end, which should protrude through an

OPENING IN THE FENCE. Make this end of the trough especially strong, and the opening to the water just large enough for one hog at a time to drink. This arrangement will insure clean water all the time. If the whole trough is inside the yard the hogs are certain to defoul the water more or less, and also upset or damage the trough unless it is secure to strong posts. A friend of mine who annually raises about twenty pigs and does little else, has arranged a fountain, which he allows to play on the herd during the middle of hot days, and he never allows the animals to enjoy anything more than they do this. His tank is a barrel set up on a frame about six feet in height. The stock-well is fitted with a force-pump, and to this is attached a piece of hose fifteen feet long reaching up to the top of the barrel. Tightly screwed in the bottom of the barrel is a piece of iron pipe, covered at the outer end and having five very small holes through this cover. When there is water in the barrel, five tiny streams flow out of these holes with considerable force, and fall on a section of the yard that is paved with bricks. If the day is sultry the barrel is fitted by means of the force-pump with a hose, the cutoff in the iron pipe is opened, and the fountain begins to play on the brick pavement, which is sheltered from the sun by three large maple trees. The hogs gather there and appear to enjoy the shower-bath as much as a boy does a plunge in the old swimming-hole in the creek. My friend thinks that this clean shower-bath on hot days (the fountain flows about an hour and a half) has much to do with preventing his little herd from taking cholera when it is prevalent in the locality. At any rate his little herd has never been attacked by this dread disease during the nine years he has lived on the place, while his neighbors have lost all their stock at two different times. I rather think that these careful methods of feeding and clean housing are more potent than the shower-bath, but it is a mighty nice thing for the pigs, and it is a pleasure to see them enjoy it.

THE MILK VEINS.

The milk veins found along the stomach of the cow should be very tortuous. They wind around the belly and pass into the body through orifices in the rear of the venous system, to the lungs for purification. The greater the tortuosity, the greater the purification, the better indication it is that the circulation of the blood through the larger veins will be the milk production because milk after all is really a product of the blood.

DOES IT PAY?

Does it pay to raise scrubs? While there may be a few farmers who will contend that it does, and that it is a clear gain for next to nothing, there are very few men who can stop to think who will say that it does. No matter how little it costs to feed them, there is no profit in them. Some men turn out fairly well, but the outcome is always uncertain.

For the breeders of course the very best specimens of a race are none too good and no profit in them. But the latter if he wishes to improve his stock, finds that the very best specimens cost considerable money. If he can afford it, it is well to buy the very best. But if he cannot he should get the best he can afford. There are thousands of pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that would not take a blue ribbon at the Fair, but are still immeasurably superior to the scrubs on the farm, and although they are not prize winners, on the other

hand do not cost so much as prize winners and yet will uplift the standard of the farmer's stock and bring in such immediate returns in the way of increased profits as to enable him in a very few years to purchase the best. The best animal that will dress 600 pounds is more than one-half better than one that will dress 400 pounds, because there is not so much waste and the best fetches a better price. And the two cost about the same to keep.

This is the subject upon which the careless farmer is not apt to do much thinking, but it will pay him well to turn a new leaf. Farming has arrived at the point of the survival of the fittest and if he wishes to make a living he must keep up with the procession. He should go to the Fair, first of all examine carefully the finest stock on exhibition, ask questions and find out all he can about them. He will find the breeder of the various classes of stock no less willing to give him information than he is to receive it. He will find out that although they only have such specimens on exhibition as will conform to condition for prizes they have others at home that, while equally pure bred, do not possess the necessary show for prize winners, but on the other hand can be bought for a price within his reach. He will also find out, perhaps much to his astonishment, that pure bred cattle do not require to be stall fed and groomed to make them profitable are good feed and plenty of pure water and they will give a good account of themselves. There is nothing about the handling of fine stock. All that is necessary is to give it such care as every farmer should get and it will return it tenfold to its owner. Let the farmer who is always complaining of his luck get some good stock and try it once fairly and see if he is not satisfied with the result.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

A Sailor's Awful Experience in the Bay of Bengal.

One of the narrowest escapes I ever had, says Mr. J. F. Keane, in "A Wanderer's Life," was when I was on the sailing ship Atlantic King, bound from the Cape to Calcutta. We had entered the Bay of Bengal at the first burst of the southwest monsoons, and were making a good run. As we were short-handed, I, the second mate, had no time for independent navigation for studying the charts. I did not know there was an Island called "South Sentinel," two hundred miles from the coast and directly in our course. The only explanation I can make for the captain's negligence is not telling me of the existence of this rock is that he supposed the mate would do it.

When I went below at eight o'clock the captain gave me no light or orders. At midnight I turned out to relieve the first mate. It was raining torrents, blowing fresh, and very dark. The mate, after standing for three hours in the downpour and straining his eyes in the pitchy blackness, was not in the best of humor. "Perhaps you'd like the gas lit," he remarked testily when I made some comment on the dark. Then he went below, but let me be steady, and I saw no reason to shorten sail. The worst feature of the night was its blackness. At four I hove the log, and as I went along the port side to enter the account in the log-book, I leaned over to the starboard, and let my head go outside the rigging for a look ahead. The moon had just risen, and there was a little break in the clouds above.

Right across the bows, standing up bold and high, stood huge precipitous rocks, the sea dashing in fury against them. To me, who believed we were two or more hundred miles from shore, it was a facer. It must have been fifteen seconds before I could command myself to give an order. It flashed across me that whatever I did I must keep the men in control and free from panic.

"Hard a starboard!" I called in a calm, even tone to the man at the wheel.

"Sir!" he said, thinking I had lost my reason. I repeated the order.

"Sir!" Then I yelled, "Ayo, ayo!" he answered, and rattled the helm hard up. It must have seemed like downright madness to him to bring the ship to, wind blowing half a gale and every stitch of canvas on her. As she answered the helm the men saw the rocks, and gasped. This cliff was only two ship lengths off. An instant more and the horrible face of the precipice glided by our stern, and we were safe.

I felt all unsteady. I could have laughed or cried or danced. The hands all gathered about, looking helpless and frightened.

I sent below to wake the captain. He came on deck and looked at the compass astern. He made no comments. He thanked me warmly for the cabin, and then he said he had managed with so little fuss. I did not feel very calm, however, and I did not close my eyes that night for thinking of that awful rock.

FOR THE POOR.

A lot of misdeeds went to a county town and advertised to give a performance for "the benefit of the poor; tickets reduced to 12 cents." The hall was crammed full. The next morning a committee for the poor called upon the treasurer of the benefit and the treasurer said he had not a cent. The treasurer expressed astonishment at the demand. "I thought," said the chairman of the committee, "you advertised this concert for the benefit of the poor?"

"I advertised the benefit of the poor," said the treasurer. "Didn't we put the tickets down to 12 cents so that the poor could all come?"

"I suppose there is plenty of room at the top in your business," he said. "I am a steepclimber!"

Skin on Fire With Eczema

Mr. McDougall Was for Twelve Years a Dreadful Sufferer—Now Proclaims the Virtues of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema's itch is torture, the skin seems on fire with the burning, stinging humor; at times it becomes almost unbearable, and in desperation you could tear the skin to pieces. You dare not exercise for fear of aggravating the itching, neither can you sleep, for no sooner does the body become warm than the trouble begins, and instead of restful refreshing sleep, it is scratch, scratch, scratch all night long. There is scarcely a moment's respite from this maddening malady at any time. Of course you have tried nearly all the washes, salves, lotions and medicated soaps, but like thousands of others have been disappointed and disgusted.

Mr. Alex. McDougall, postmaster, Broad Cove Marks, N.S., writes: "For twelve years I was a great sufferer from eczema on the inside of the leg. There was a raw patch of flesh about three inches square, and the itching was something fearful. One-half box of Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me, took away the itching and healed up the sore. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a wonderful cure for itching skin disease."

You may be skeptical regarding the ability of Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure you. Most people are, after trying a variety of remedies, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will not disappoint you. You will be surprised at the marvelous control which it has over all itching burning inflammation of the skin, and the wonderful healing power which it possesses. It takes time to thoroughly cure eczema, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will do it. You will find relief after a few applications, and gradually and naturally the cure will follow. Besides being a positive cure for eczema, Dr. Chase's Ointment comes useful in a hundred ways in every home for every form of skin irritation and eruption.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Trent Valley Canal.

The Minister of Railways and Canals has issued orders for a survey of the suggested route for the lower stretch of the Trent Valley Canal, which would give that system an outlet on Lake Ontario at Port Hope. An alternative route by way of Trenton has already been surveyed. The department will afterwards choose whichever is shown to be the cheapest and best route. Another survey party is being sent to examine the upper end of the waterway with a view to carrying it through to Georgian Bay.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, minister of education, announces that he is prepared to grant fourteen scholarships to the value of \$50, in the case of each woman, and \$75, in case of each man, to Ontario teachers taking a three months' course, commencing in September, at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. An allowance also, at the rate of five cents per mile, for the actual distance from the teacher's school, is offered from the Macdonald rural schools fund, together with an allowance of \$25, to every approved teacher who has taken a full course satisfactorily. The courses for the teachers selected will have special reference to nature study.

A petition signed by 14,718 registered medical practitioners in the United Kingdom was lately presented to Lord Londonderry, expressing recognition of the value of the optional lessons in hygiene at present given in schools, but stating the opinion that the teaching is inadequate, and that it should be compulsory and be given at a much earlier age than at present. The memorial emphasizes the evil effects of alcohol upon the human body, and is said to be a "remarkable testimony to the progress of temperance opinion in the profession." The presentation was supported by an influential deputation from the British Medical Association. Sir William Broadbent, in speaking of erroneous ideas regarding hygiene, said: "It is especially with regard to alcohol that perverted ideas prevail. It is erroneously supposed that stimulants of some sort are an absolute necessity. There can be no greater error. They are certainly not necessary, and so far from being a source of strength, are sir Victor Horsley spoke in the same strain.

Quick Time.

An unflattering but amusing pen-picture of "Americans" as he has found them is given by a disgruntled Frenchman. When we talk of France they always say, "Oh, but you should see America." They reckon up their buildings by the cubic acre, and the greatest artists beauty of an edifice is the number of stories it has. They take out their guide-book and study the exact measurements and weight of stone. "Oh," they say, "it is not as big as Waldorf-Astoria or the White House." And they are happy. The "American" has only one superlative, exactly the same in art and literature as in industry. It is "biggest!" The biggest picture, the biggest book, the biggest machine. I dare say they would really like to have the biggest stomachs to eat the biggest dinners, for they have the biggest feet to cover the most ground. The highest ideal the "American" can imagine is the biggest automatic machine, and he is always talking of it and trying to invent it, just as he is always trying to imitate a machine in his way of living. He has an idea that man must push his brain to its maximum of work at the highest pressure, only to create machinery. To do this he fills his head with cog-wheels, which he sets going at such a rate he can never stop them, and they go on turning and turning, even when he has no more work to do. He goes off with such a rattle that he cannot stop the machine until it breaks him down. He has given up real eating long ago, and in ten minutes finishes off a meal it would take a Frenchman two hours to get through, and as his teeth are bad he stops them all with gold. He has trained himself to work until eating is a nuisance, so he invents tablets and can carry a pound of beefsteak and a loaf of bread in his waistcoat pocket. The only idea the "American" has of civilization is a huge orchestra where all the world plays the tune while he waves the wand. The tune does not matter if the time is quick.

A Queer Find.

Edward Diamond, lot 2, con. 2, South Frederickburgh, sent Dr. Wagar, dentist, a curiosity in the shape of six small pickers that were dipped out of a well on his farm. Two years ago a hole was drilled thirty-three feet deep for water, but was given up as dry. Last winter when water was scarce it was discovered that there was plenty in the well, and it was used for the stock. Later it was noticed that the water contained small fish, which proved to be pickers, of which there are thousands. The question is, how do the fish get there? The water at the bottom is considerably higher than the surface of either Hay Bay or the Bay of Quinte. Did the drilled hole come in contact with a subterranean passage from one of the upper lakes, through which these small fish find their way?—Napanee Beaver.

On Saturday 2,493 harvest hands left Western Ontario for Toronto and North Bay, for the Western wheat fields. The last train, the heaviest on record, carried about 900 passengers.

Death of an Old Settler.

From Seymour, (Wis.) Press.

Last Thursday afternoon the friends of Emery Sherman were shocked to hear of his somewhat sudden death. He had enjoyed unusually good health this spring, but on Monday after dinner was taken suddenly ill, and grew worse until death, which was caused by peritonitis.

Mr. Sherman was born April 16th, 1829, in the township of Sidney, Ont., Canada. In 1860 he was married to Phoebe Finkle, of Rawdon. He moved to Wisconsin in March, 1869, and resided in the town of Osborn for many years; then left the farm and moved to the city of Seymour. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss. As a man he was respected and had many friends.

A large number of friends and relatives from the neighborhood and Appleton attended the funeral, which was held on Sunday at the M. E. Church. The pastor, Rev. J. E. Manning, conducted the service, preaching from II. Timothy 4: 6.

Good Wishes.

May we have the head to earn and heart to spend.
A woman needs no eulogy—she speaks for herself.
May the hinges of friendship never grow rusty.
May the sunshine of comfort dispel the clouds of despair.
Love, the only fire against which there is no insurance.
Home—the place where we are treated best and grumble most.
May all single men be married, and all married men be happy.
The chatterbox—may she give us a few brilliant flashes of silence.
May the barque of friendship never founder in the well of deception.
May we ever be able to serve a friend and noble enough to conceal it.
Home is the father's kingdom; the child's paradise; the mother's world.
May we have more and more friends and need them less and less.
Careful Kindness—May we never crack a joke or break a reputation.
May we never murmur without cause and never have cause to murmur.
May the happiest days of your past be the saddest days of your future.
May Dame Fortune ever smile on you; never her daughter—Miss Fortune.

May the devil cut the toes of all our foes, that we may know them by their limping.
When going up the hill of Prosperity, may you never meet any of your friends coming down.
May we have the unspeakable good fortune to win a true heart, and the merit to keep it.
May good fortune follow you all your days, and never catch up to you.—An Irishman's toast.
The person we love, is the one who thinks the most good and speaks the least ill of his neighbors.
Woman is the fairest work of the great Author; the edition is large, and no man should be without a copy.
Three great Commanders—May we always be under the orders of General Peace, General Plenty, and General Prosperity.
The boundaries of our country: east by the Rising Sun; north, by the North Pole; west, by all Creation; and south by the Day of Judgment.

Forest fires are raging in British Columbia. Twenty miles of timber is burning at Wullfishon's Bay, and on nearly all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia the most valuable timber is burning furiously. Fires are also raging on Vancouver Island and in both east and west Kootenays.

The shortage of winter wheat, as indicated by the crop report of the Ontario Government, is certain to have an important effect on the milling industry of the Province. The yield is estimated at 9,900,000 bushels, against 17,200,000 bushels last year. It is calculated that the supply of available wheat for milling will be only one-third of what it was in 1903. The requirements of the domestic trade will absorb the entire yield of the Province, and there will be little or no Ontario grain to grind for export. The deficiency, however, will be made up by an increased employment of Manitoba wheat in the mills of Ontario.

Messrs. Brown Bros., Limited, of Toronto, the wholesale bookbinders and stationers, who lost practically their entire stock in the conflagration of April 19-20, are again warehouseless. The new stock was temporarily stored in the Queen City Curling Rink, corner of the Church and Hayden streets, and the building and contents were totally destroyed. Mr. Richard Brown, president of the company, estimated the loss of the company at \$70,000. The rink was built two years ago at a cost of \$25,000. St. Paul's Anglican Church, situated immediately to the north of the burned premises, was damaged to the extent of about \$5,000. The underwriters place the insurance on the Brown Bros. stock at \$60,000, and on the Queen City Curling Rink at \$14,600. The damages to the St. Paul's schoolhouse were fully covered.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of an effective medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We have used and recommend this preparation." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

THE SKYLARK'S SONG

AN ASTONISHING FEAT FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW.

Not Alone Is It a Wonder of Melody, Tone and Quality, but Its Volume Is Astonishing and Its Circumstances of Utterance a Physical Marvel.

For its music alone the song of the lark is almost the most melodious of any bird's. The tone and quality are admirable and the volume of sound astonishing. It can be heard clearly when the lark has mounted, as it sometimes does, beyond recognition by normal eyesight. The volume of sound is also most noticeable when a caged lark is heard, singing as it does far nearer to the hearer than the bird in the sky. But apart from the quality and music of the song the circumstances in which it is uttered render it an astonishing feat.

Every other considerable songster is quite aware that singing entails much physical effort. Consequently it takes care to secure a good platform to sing from. A thrush or a blackbird or a robin nearly always selects a top shoot or projecting bough, preferably a dead one, on which it sits and sings, never moving its position, and with any objects round it to hinder the carry of its voice. The blackcap and nightingale and some of the warblers sit in a bush to sing, but the whitethroat and even the hedge sparrow choose the topmost twig. The whitethroat sometimes sings when descending, and some of the pipits and the wood larks do the same, the meadow pipit singing a feeble little song as it makes a short ascent and descent.

But to the strain on its lungs of long protracted song the lark adds the great muscular exertion of a steady upward flight, usually carried out not by scaling the air in gentle circles, as in the soaring of the larger birds, but by a vertical climb made by the incessant beating of its wings. Wordsworth's recognition of it as the

Type of the wise who soar, but never roam,
True to the kindred points of heaven and home

is often almost literally correct. After two or three spirals the bird goes up almost as if it were drawn heavenward by a cord, and then, closing its wings, descends like a falling stone to the very point from which it rose. The strain upon the muscles and the lungs would be great if during all this time it were silent. But it chooses to add to the exertion of soaring that of pouring forth a continuous flood of sweet notes with no intermissions or breaks whatever.

A lark will soar and sing during a space of ten minutes consecutively. The rapidity with which the pectoral muscles are working during this period may be judged from the fact that the bird makes not less than from five to six beats of the wing per second. The beats are usually in sets of from three to five, the bird pausing for a moment as if to take a fresh start after the interval. When chased by the merlin falcon, skylarks make their finest exhibitions of flight, ascending into the air to heights which have been estimated as being not less than a thousand feet. Sometimes the bird uses the same means of ascent as when it is soaring and singing, rising vertically by incessant beats of the wing. In the language of the falconer, these are termed "mounting" larks, and their object is to outfly the hawk directly, shaking off its pursuit during the ascent. Others prefer to rise by flying in a spiral, which the falcon imitates.

Mr. E. B. Mitchell, in his volume on "The Art and Practice of Hawking," says: "The one bird may be drelling from right to left and the other from left to right, and neither seems to guide the direction of its rings by any reference to those which the other is making. It is now a struggle to see which can get up fastest, and it is astonishing to see to what a height such flights will sometimes reach. As soon as a lark is 800 feet high it can drop, almost like a stone, into any cover within a radius of 200 yards from the spot just under it, allowance being made for the effect of the wind. But 800 feet is not high for a ringing flight; at least there is nothing unusual about it. A lark does not go out of sight until it is much above that height, and it is no extraordinary thing for it to do this." The lark seldom sings late in the day. It can be tempted to rise in a burst of melody for one final ascent if the evening sun breaks through the clouds after rain, but as a rule it is silent long before the sun has descended into the western bed of cloud. We have Milton's authority that it is up and in song before dawn. But those who have

heard the lark begin its flight
And singing startle the dull night
are not easily found, though in the height of the pairing time it may very possibly be beforehand with aurora in greeting its mate. But as the lark sings at sunrise, as the oriole eats. Darkness depresses it and keeps it mute, but a gleam of sun is the signal for it to ascend. Obviously rain would make it most difficult for it to soar, both by adding to the weight of its body from the moisture caught in the feathers and by wetting the webs of the pinions, so the lark only soars in the dry as a rule. It is one of the most sensitive and best of nature's weather gauges, for when the larks begin to sing it is almost certain that rain has ceased for some time, if not for the day. William Cobbett noted that one was just soaring and beginning to sing when the hen flew up and evidently told him to stop, for she fetched him down again—"an instance," says Cobbett, "of that petticoat government which is universal."—London Standard.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

We still have a number of Fancy Colored Parasols left in stock that we are very desirous of clearing—a number of them are of the newest New York and Paris styles. The season has advanced considerably and we have but a short time left in which to sell them as we do not wish to carry them over till next season.

Possibly you are in need of a parasol—if so you'll do well to investigate this offer. No harm to look anyway. If you are not interested with the values we offer there is no obligation to buy. Come and see.

All Our Fancy Colored Ladies' Parasols to Clear at Half Price.

Ask to see our "20th Century" Brand Tailored Clothing.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.



No Home so Humble that it need be without

The Berliner Gramophone

\$1.00 brings you one. We make it easy for you to own a Gramophone. Even an ordinary piano or organ costs a lot of money—there are lessons to pay for and weary hours of practice—and then a piano is only a piano.

The "Berliner Gramophone" gives you more than 2000 selections to choose from—"A child can operate it."

You can play it in five minutes. The work of the most famous instrumentalists, the voices of the greatest vocalists are produced for you. It sings and talks and every note and tone is true to life. You have in your home an instrument that is, at your pleasure, either an orchestra or a flute—a singer of comic songs or a speech-maker—all at prices not one-twentieth the cost of an ordinary piano and on terms so easy that anyone can afford it.

Prices of Gramophones \$15 to \$45 complete with 3 Records \$15 to \$45

Guaranteed for five years. "It is made in Canada."

Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Write for particulars, Catalogue and List of Records.

Agent will exchange your old Berliner Gramophone Records FREE when you buy two new Records for each one you return for exchange: for instance, you return two Records: receive six: pay for four.

MANUFACTURED BY THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

FOR SALE BY W. H. CALDER, STIRLING, ONT., AGENT.

The harvest laborers excursion which left Toronto by C. P. R. on Tuesday afternoon last carried 1,500 persons. Another excursion leaves to-day.

Last week several stores in Trenton were visited by burglars and considerable goods stolen. Four young men were suspected, and last week Robert Tallington, of Belleville, was arrested. He was taken to Trenton and remanded. Harry Lawler and two youths named Cronk and Derry were also wanted but they escaped. Detectives were called in to aid and Monday night subject, in the bush at Miller's Dam, above Trenton. The other pair are still at large.

By the new regulations of the Department of Education the whole Public School system of the Province will be recast according to the very latest principles of pedagogy. More responsibility will be cast on the teachers and the inspectors, and there will be fewer examinations. Latin will not be obligatory for the junior non-professional examination, but will be an "optional bonus subject." The regulations have been approved by the Ontario Cabinet. Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education, in an interview on the new education regulations expressed the opinion that they would revolutionize our school work.

Lumber and Shingles FOR SALE

at Anson Station. Will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. R. G. KINGSTON.

Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—\$2,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does fine baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel gas for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-H-o Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MCKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, Bel, Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent, according to quality of security. (Telephone, No. 195)

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN OUT license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905, 35c.

How About Painting.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc., in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

Wall Papers.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

Our August Sale of Wall Papers at half-price is a boom to homemakers.

OUR DECORATING.

Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

Write for samples and quotations.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENSES, STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and
agent for Quilts Laundry.
Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Office—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
Late House Surgeon Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur, Mon-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases of Women in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Onta-
rio.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAnany Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
"Home Magazine"
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50 Numbers.

New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says: "I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years.

"The Knights of the Maccabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct.

"I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY
CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
cured."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant re-
lief in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
eases, and all ailments that are caused
from the accumulation of uric acid.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
they do not gripe. Price 25c. per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
21 QUEEN ST. EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.

When You Buy Insurance
you should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, "even more so."

THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Bet-
ter get our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

When You Buy Insurance
you should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, "even more so."

THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Bet-
ter get our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
10c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 8.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.42 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Sabbath School Convention will be held at Bancroft on Sept. 21st.

The Rev. W. W. Burton of Kingston will be the preacher at 11 a.m. next Sunday in St. John's Church.

A large number left this morning for Manitoba and the Northwest. The G. T.R. agent at this place sold twenty-two tickets.

A suggestion has been made to the Dominion Government that Thanks-giving Day be fixed for Monday instead of Thursday, as has been the custom heretofore.

The High and Public Schools of this village open on Thursday next Sept. 1st. The Principals request that all pupils attend on the first day so that classes may be properly arranged.

The Herald says that wild ducks are plentiful along the waters in the vicinity of Marmora, but that the sport is being spoiled by the fact that one or two parties have already been shooting them. The Herald advocates the formation of a fish and game club.

Every little while some person utterly lacking in every principle of honor, suddenly leaves town, leaving numerous confiding creditors to mourn his departure. Another such case occurred this morning, when a well-known individual left on the excursion to Manitoba.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. Balfour received a few days since a life-size portrait of her recently deceased daughter, Lillian. The portrait is an excellent one, very life-like, and handsomely framed, and was presented to Mrs. Balfour by friends at Selby. The work was done by a Napanee artist.

Correspondents should remember to sign their names to all items sent through the mail, or not handed to the editor personally. Also, write on only one side of the paper. We have received some correspondence with no place mentioned, nor name signed, and consequently we could not insert it.

Thos. R. Shaw, son of our townsman, Mr. John Shaw, who has been in the employ of W. F. Fortune, at Port Arthur, Ont. for the past sixteen months, has been promoted to the position of head clerk. Mr. Fortune has an extensive wholesale and retail grocery business, and the position to which he has been promoted is one of considerable responsibility. We congratulate our young friend on his success.

Mr. John Johnson, public school inspector for South Hastings, met with a serious accident on Monday last. When returning to Belleville from his son's farm in Thurlow his horse became frightened at a threshing engine and ran away. Mr. Johnson was thrown out and was severely cut about the head, and bruised about the body. Dr. Faulkner of Foxboro was called and attended to his injuries. It is thought no serious results will follow.

The probabilities are that the Cordova Gold Mines, which were closed down some months ago, will, in the near future, resume operations, with as large a staff as was employed prior to the closing down of the mines. After work in the mines was stopped the shafts were allowed to fill with water, but for some weeks now pumps have been being pumped out. The feeling in Cordova is buoyant, and the reopening of the mines is now thought to be but the matter of a short time, which news will be received with pleasure by all who are in any way interested in this mine, or in mining in eastern Ontario.

The picnic held on Wednesday at the Island, Frankford, under the auspices of the congregation of Trinity Church, was a very successful event. The weather was favorable, the crowd large, and the program of races and sports enjoyable. A base ball game was played between Belleville and Frankford, the former team winning. An exhibition of slack wire walking was given by Mr. T. McGowan, and a daring feat on a chute with a bicycle was performed by Mr. W. Herman. The ladies supplied a sumptuous dinner and tea, and other refreshments were sold in large quantities. A friendly betting contest was held between Mr. B. Gus Porter and Mr. B. O. Lott, the latter winning by a small majority, a gold-headed cane, which, with a felicitous speech he presented to the Rev. J. H. H. Coleman. The proceeds of the picnic will probably amount to nearly \$200, which will be devoted to repairs and improvements.

Queries.

Are the new sidewalks of Stirling intended for bicyclists or pedestrians? If for pedestrians, is there any law to prevent bicyclists monopolizing the walks? I have seen ladies and children having to step aside to allow the bicyclist to have the right of way. Would it not be well for the "town fathers" to look into this question before an accident occurs through "side-walk scorching"? A RESIDENT, Stirling East.

The 12th of July celebrations in the north were attended with a good deal of illegal liquor selling on a small scale. Four charges were laid against persons for selling at Coe Hill. Two have been admitted guilt and paid a fine. One was dropped for lack of evidence, and on Friday John Bird was tried before Magistrate Johnson and Tivy. The written evidence was sent to the Crown Attorney for his opinion, and a decision will be given later. Witnesses swore they bought from three other persons against whom charges had not been laid, and who now escape punishment through lapse of time. These are Fred Taylor, Harvey Woodbeck, and Arthur Smith.

A charge will also be tried shortly against a resident of Bangor for selling on July 12th, at a celebration there. Two licensed hotels have been fined for selling after seven on Saturday nights. All of which goes to show the extreme danger in attempting to sell without license, and the necessity for licensees strictly keeping the law.

High School Examinations.

On Wednesday morning Principal Kennedy, of the High School, received summary reports of the recent Departmental Examinations, and it is with pleasure that we give the names of the successful candidates as follows:

Part II, Junior Class Certificate—Evelyn R. Caverley, Lewis W. McCutcheon, George M. Sharpe.

Part II, Senior Leaving (equivalent to former First Class Certificate) or Senior Matriculation—Donald F. Bissonette, Florence Bissonnette, T. Hume Bissonnette, Mabel Drewry.

In addition to the above, Donald and Hume Bissonnette were successful in their examinations in Biology (Botany and Zoology) entitling them to full Science standing.

The number of successful ones is not as great as we would like to have seen it, but from the summary of results we note that the quality of work done in our High School is very good. Several candidates have failed by only a few marks in one subject only, or on the total of 50 per cent, while they are up in every individual subject. Ancient History and Arithmetic are the subjects in which most of the failures seem to have occurred.

We congratulate the winners, but we also sympathize with those who have fallen below the standard, and to them we quote the lines of the old rhyme, If at first you don't succeed Try again.

Village Council.

A special meeting of the Village Council was held on Monday evening last, at the call of the Reeve, and was held at his office. All the members were present.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn, that the proceeds of the Debentures be deposited in the Savings department of the Sovereign Bank, and paid out on the order of the Reeve, countersigned and sealed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Hough, that a cement walk be built on the east side of Edward street, from the Presbyterian Church property to the end of Mr. Kyle's property, four feet wide. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Dr. Zwick, that the sum of \$1250 be transferred to the Treasurer. (This includes \$200 of sinking fund and \$600 already transferred.) Carried.

Council adjourned to Monday evening, Aug. 29th, at 8 o'clock.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 1035 boxes cheese were offered by the following factories:—

	White
2 Central	120
3 Enterprise	60
4 Evergreen	60
5 Glen	50
6 Harold	60
7 Hoard's	70
8 Kingsley	40
9 Marmora	90
10 Maple Leaf	120
11 Shamrock	80
12 Riverside	90
13 Shamrock	80
14 Spry	30
15 Spring Brook	90
16 Stirling	90

The sales were as follows:—Whitton, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 16. Rollins, 5, 8, 9, 12. All at 8 1/2c.

Board meets next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

Don't Forget the I. O. F. Excursion

under the auspices of Court Chemong, 500, Peterboro, on Saturday, Aug. 27th, from Lindsay and all intermediate stations to Belleville, thence by steamboats to Forester Island Park which will be open on this occasion to the public. Special low return rates secured. See posters for time table, fares and particulars.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of the Agricultural Department has sent out circulars to the agricultural societies of the Province drawing their attention to the clause in the Agricultural and Arts Act which prohibits horse racing at fairs. Those taking part in such races, he said, were liable to prosecution.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. As a rule it is only necessary to give the child a dose of castor oil to correct any disorder of the bowels, but if it does not check the bowels give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked. The castor oil and this remedy should be procured at once and kept ready for instant use. It is a fact that the first indication of any bowel trouble appears. This is the most successful treatment known, and may be relied upon with implicit confidence even in cases of cholera infantum. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of Fairs in this district:—

	Sept. 20 and 21.	Sept. 17, 18, 19.
Thrasher's Corners	Sept. 17, 18, 19.	Sept. 20, 21, 22.
Cobourg	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Frankford	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Shannonville	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Marmora	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Bowmanville	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Campbellford	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
L'Amable	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Coe Hill	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Colborne	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Bancroft	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Warkworth	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Norwood	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Wooler	Sept. 23, 24, 25.	Sept. 26, 27, 28.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Laura Caldwell is visiting relatives in Lindsay.

Miss Lou Judd is visiting her sister, Mrs. Anderson, at Port Perry.

Mr. Chas. S. Green, of Kirkville, Mo., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Agnes Winsor left on Saturday last to visit relatives in Rochester.

Miss Rowena Dobson, of Picton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. G. Thrasher.

Miss Maggie Calder, of Norwood, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Calder.

Miss Edith Robinson, of Selby, was the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) Balfour this week.

Mrs. and Miss Consul, of Rochester, N.Y., are the guests of Mrs. W. Graham.

Mr. Ernest Hewat left on Monday for a trip down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Harry and Mr. Thos. Harry, of Treon, were the guests of her daughter, Mrs. O. Vandervoort, on Sunday last.

Misses Florence and Lena Allen, of Saginaw, Mich., are visiting their uncle, Mr. Peter Martin, and other relatives in town.

Messrs. Claude H. Church and Sumner R. Keyes, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., are camping at Oak Hill Lake, in company with Mr. John M. Black of this town. They will remain here until the end of next week, when they will visit the Toronto Exhibition, Niagara Falls and Albany, N. Y.

Married.

HOLMES-HERRINGTON—At Stirling on Tuesday, Aug. 23rd, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., James Peter Holmes, of Madio, to Mrs. Nancy Herrington, of Hawkeford.

SIMMONS-MCLAREN—At Trinity Church, Frankford, on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Harry Arthur Simmons, of Rutland, to Mary Maude, daughter of John M. McLaren, of the township of Sidney.

Deaths.

HAGERMAN—In Rawdon, on Aug. 23rd, Hes-
sler, wife of the late M. Hagerman, aged 75 years and 11 months.

SHEA—In Sidney, on Aug. 23rd, Margaret A. Shea, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shea, aged 2 years, 7 months and 5 days.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the east quarter of Lot 12 in the 50th Concession of Rawdon, containing fifty acres. Good frame house and outbuildings, and good orchard on the premises. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises to

G. F. FRALECK.

FARM FOR SALE.

The east half of the west half of Lot 14 in the 10th Con. of Rawdon, containing fifty acres. Good frame barn and log house on the premises; also good well. Half a mile from Spring Brook, and near Spring Brook. For terms and further particulars apply to

Mrs. ANNIE BOYLE,
Spring Brook.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late ALLAN C. WHITE, of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statutes on that behalf, that all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Allan C. White, deceased, who died on or before the 3rd day of June, A.D. 1904, are required on or before the 24th day of September next, to send to G. G. Thrasher, of the Village of Stirling, Solicitor for Aaron White, the executor of the Will of the said deceased, full particulars of their claims and the statement of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the said 24th day of September next, the said Executor will proceed with the distribution of the assets of the said deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have been notified.

Dated this 19th day of August, A.D. 1904.
G. G. THRASHER, Esq.,
Solicitor for the Executor.

FOR SALE

200 egg capacity Victor Incubator, good as new. Cheap for cash. Address

JAS. F. BESWICK,
Bell View P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE

200 acres of wood land—hard and soft wood, some pine, and a quantity of cedar. For particulars address

JAS. F. BESWICK,
Bell View P.O., Ont.

FRUIT JARS.

We have in stock the following sizes in ground top FRUIT JARS—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons.

FLOUR.

Our special grade of Manitoba Flour at \$2.50 is giving splendid satisfaction.

Specials in Confectionery.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuits for	25c.
3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for	25c.
3 lbs. Iced Lemon Biscuit	25c.
3 lbs. Ginger Snaps	25c.
2 lbs. Honey Jumbles	25c.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas handled in 1 lb. and 3 lb. boxes.
Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.
S. HOLDEN.

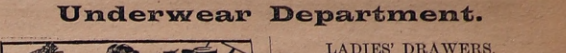
THE
Popular Cash Store.
GREAT CASH SALE
—OF—
Ladies' White Underwear
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear at a great reduction. It will not pay any person to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first and have the best assortment to choose from.

Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.



LADIES' DRAWERS.			
Regular	25c. now	21c.	
"	50c.	39c.	
"	75c.	57c.	
"	90c.	69c.	
"	\$1.00	78c.	
"	1.15	93c.	
"	1.25	\$1.07	
"	1.35	1.09	

CORSET COVERS.			
Regular	20c. now	16c.	
"	25c.	20c.	
"	35c.	28c.	
"	45c.	37c.	
"	50c.	39c.	
"	60c.	44c.	
"	65c.	52c.	
"	75c.	58c.	
"	85c.	69c.	
"	\$1.25	99c.	

UNDERSKIRTS.			
Regular	\$1.25 now	\$0.96	
"	1.50	1.17	
"	2.00	1.43	
"	2.75	2.22	

BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU.			
Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42			

LADIES' CHEMISES.			
Regular 30c. now	24c.		

Ladies' ready-to-wear Duck Skirts, in black with white spots, regular price \$1.50, going this week at \$1.30, extra value.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Print Wrappers, the best that can be bought, specially for this sale, regular price, \$1.25, now 90c.

PARASOL SALE—all at a great reduction—best qualities.

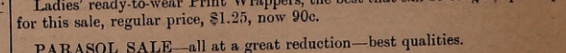
Ladies' Underskirts, in Mercerized Sateen, at prices that will surprise you. Ask to see these goods.

GROCERIES.

Always a fresh stock on hand, and prices the lowest.

Don't forget Milne's old stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.



LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE OK LINE

When ready to buy look for the sign of the McCormick Line—THE OK LINE

of machines which embraces binders, reapers, headers, header binders, rice binders, mowers, hay rakes, hay tedders, corn binders, corn shockers, huskers and shredders, knife grinders and binder twine. McCormick machines are fully illustrated and described in detail in a handsome book beautifully printed in colors, which will be supplied to anyone interested in harvesting machines.

N. B. WHITE.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, Prantford Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines and Potato Planters.

HOW OLD IS THE EARTH

A VERY OLD MUMMY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Darwin Says That Over 300,000,000 Years Have Elapsed Since the Earth has been a Planet

The time has admittedly gone by for attempting to reconcile the fact of "Nature"—the use of recognised phrase—with the chronology of the Bible, which makes the age of the world rather less than 6,000 years.

Indeed, in the Egyptian Rooms at the British Museum, the visitor can see for himself objects which go back to an authenticated period long antecedent to 4,000 years B.C., and great is the wonder produced on the minds who first make their acquaintance. In that same department, among the mummies, there is what is in many respects the most striking of the exhibits in the department—the body of a man who belongs to the Stone Age. It lies in an accurate representation of the peculiarly shaped grave in which it was found, and it has been in consequence of some what irreverently nicknamed by the habitués of the Museum "the man in the pie-dish."

A RELIC OF 50,000 B. C.

The particular interest in that corpse—such men, women, and even children look upon without the least thought or suggestion of the fear or horror usually inseparable from death—is that it is a relic of the earliest exhibit in the Museum; and scientists have been rather struck by the fact that the authorities of the great institution have not, so to say, taken the bull by the horns, and boldly labelled that exhibit as dating from 50,000 B. C. With one single stroke of the pen, Bishop Usher's Biblical chronology is multiplied by about nine, and it may be required to satisfy the requirements of the age of that particular specimen.

How long has the earth been a planet capable of supporting not only human but all forms of life?

In an address Lord Kelvin once delivered on the subject, he gathered together the opinions of various scientific men, which can be said to be of interest to every thinking being. Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," stated that "In all probability a far longer period than 300,000,000 years has elapsed;" while later on, in the same book, he wrote: "He who can read Sir Charles Lyell's grand work on the 'Principles of Geology,' which the future history will recognise as having produced a revolution in natural science, yet does not admit how incomprehensibly vast have been the past periods of time, may at once close this volume."

WHEN THE SUN DIES.

Lord Kelvin himself—then Professor William Thomson—over forty years ago, made an attempt to calculate the length of time during which the sun has been burning at its present rate, and in that connection he wrote: "It seems, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that he has not done so for 500,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say with equal certainty that the inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many millions years longer, unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation."

It is a remarkable evidence of the acute perception of Lord Kelvin's mind, as of the rare provision of his intellect, that the last words—"unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"—should have been added to that remarkable sentence.

As an example of the very extraordinary range of time given to the age of the earth, consider the following statement from Professor Jukes's "Students' Manual of Geology." He wrote: "Mr. Darwin estimates the time required for the denudation of the rocks of the Weald of Kent, or the erosion of space between the North and South Downs, at three hundred million of years. It may be possible, perhaps, that the estimate is a hundred times too great, and that the real time elapsed did not exceed three million years; but on the other hand, it is just as likely that the time actually elapsed since the first commencement of the erosion, till it was nearly as complete as it now is, was really a hundred times greater than his estimate, or thirty thousand millions of years."

66,000,000 YEARS OF LIFE.

Professor Phillips, in a lecture to the University of Cambridge, considered the rate of erosion between the ranges of the North and South Downs to be rather one inch a year, than Darwin's estimate of one inch in a hundred years, so that on mere geological grounds he reduced the time to about a hundredth. Calculating, however, the actual thickness of all the known geological strata of the earth, he came to the conclusion that life on the earth's surface may probably date back to between 38 and 96 million years.

Within the last ten years, Professor Sollas, of Oxford, working on new principles applied to the strati-graphical records, reduced this time very considerably, for he wrote: "So far time since the beginning of the Cambrian system is probably less than 17,000,000 years, even when computed on an assumption of uniformity, which to me seems contradicted by the most salient facts of geology."

STARKLING FIGURES.

What are the data, in which naturally be asked, on which calculations of this magnitude are made? Among the most important are the consideration of the underground heat which is constantly being conducted out of the earth—in other words, the cooling of the earth, the speed at which the earth rotates on its axis, as well as physical properties of rocks at high temperatures.

The loss of heat by conduction was Lord Kelvin's *Sermon* argument for limiting the age of the earth. He found

that if the earth had been losing heat uniformly for 20,000 million years, the planet "with any approach to the amount of heat lost out of the earth would have been about as much as would heat, by 100 deg. C., a quantity of ordinary surface rock of 100 times the earth's bulk. This would be more than enough to melt a mass of surface rock equal in bulk to the whole earth. No hypothesis as to chemical action, internal fluidity, effects of pressure at great depth, or possible character of substances in the interior of the earth, possessing the smallest vestige of probability, can justify the supposition that the earth's upper crust has remained nearly as it is, while from the whole or from any part, of the earth so great a quantity of heat has been lost."

EARTH ONCE RED-HOT.

By considering the cooling of the earth, and by tracing backwards the process of cooling, Lord Kelvin came to a definite estimate of the greatest and least number of million years which can possibly have passed since the red-hot of the earth was first where red-hot.

"We are very ignorant as to the effects of high temperatures in altering the conductivity and specific heats and melting temperatures of rocks, and as to their latent heat of fusion. We must, therefore, allow very wide limits in such an estimate as I have attempted to make; but I think we may, with much probability say that the consolidation cannot have taken place less than twenty million years ago, or we should now have more underground heat than we actually have, or, we should now have less underground heat than we actually have."—London Answers.

IRISH CATTLE HUNT.

Wild Herd had Become a Nuisance to Farmers.

Such a hunt as would have delighted the heart of Robin Hood's Cooper's doubtless heroes has just concluded within three miles of the centre of Belfast city, a herd of wild cattle being exterminated on the slopes of Cave Hill, which frowns majestically over Belfast Lough.

Some years ago Mr. Stafford McLean, a farmer, put some polled cattle on the hill, and a young bull reverted to savagery and induced some members of the herd to follow his lead. In the course of time they multiplied, and the younger members were wilder than the old. They broke hedges and fences, and foraged anywhere and everywhere.

Mr. McLean was held responsible for their depredations. Claim followed claim for fences broken and hayricks demolished, until the farmer in despair, invited everyone to join in a grand hunt and put a stop once and for all to their work. Men climbed the hill armed with every class of weapon to be found in the district, pistols, old blunderbusses, fowling pieces, sticks, and knives, and a sprinkling of modern rifles. They warily stalked their prey, but the animals were quick, leaping hedges and ditches in a manner which no hunter could equal. One or two men got within range, but their small shot whistled off the animals' hides like hail on the pavement.

THE HUNT ON THE FIRST NIGHT WAS A FAILURE, BUT THE MEN CAME BETTER PREPARED, AND, AS A RESULT, MOST OF THE ANIMALS HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR, AND THERE IS NOT LIKELY TO BE ANOTHER SUCH HUNT IN IRELAND FOR SOME TIME TO COME.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Is Descended From a Long Line of Imperial Ancestors.

Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, who is now forty-three years of age, succeeded his father when he was only fifteen, and under his influence Japan has earned herself a place among the great Powers of the world. His Majesty claims to be the hundred and twenty-first ruler of his line in unbroken descent from Jimmu Tenno, the "Son of Heaven," who founded the dynasty 660 B. C. Two years after his accession the emperor married Princess Haruko, daughter of Prince Ichijo, a noble of the highest rank. The Empress is childless, and the Crown Prince, the Emperor's eldest son, is the child of a second wife, for, according to Japanese law, inferior wives are allowable. The Crown Prince married nearly four years ago, and is the father of a heir presumptive to the throne. The Emperor's position is distinctly a strong man, as may be seen by the wonderful progress his country has made under his rule. Yet his education was more elegant than practical. He was trained in the making of poetry, the mastery of court etiquette, the arrangement of flowers according to Japanese methods and in Chinese classic lore.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

The advocates of a municipal abattoir for every city or large town find a fine example of the way in which such a place should be equipped in the one at Berlin. There is fitted refrigerating machinery for making about 200 tons of ice per day, and there is also a steam cooking plant for lighting purposes.

Killing is usually confined to two days a week, and the average number of cattle slaughtered is 7,000, with 20,000 pigs per week. The refrigerating plant for this place is of the type known as sulphurous acid plant, which acid in a gaseous form is compressed and sent through a long range of piping. It is clear that the arrangements and cleanliness of such a plant must be much better than each private butcher could afford to have by himself.

RETORT CIVIL.

Giffie-Hill, old man! My, but you are a sight! How'd you get all the skin rubbed off the end of your nose? Spinks (with hauteur)—Not by poking it into other people's business, I can tell you that!

RELATIONS OF ROYALTY

A PROSPEROUS BUTCHER OF LONDON IS ONE OF THEM.

Descendants of Royalty Who Have Come Down in the World.

According to a recently published work on genealogy there are 11,723 persons of British royal blood now living in Britain and on the Continent. Most of these persons are members of royal or princely houses, and are to be found in the Almanach de Gotha, Debrett, or Burke's County Families.

But there is no Sovereign in Europe who cannot boast of a number of poor relations.

There is a chemist in Liverpool who is descended from the Plantagenets, and who is cousin, seven generations removed, of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. This gentleman is well aware of his descent.

A greater fall from grandeur, still, is that of a carpenter named Emley, who died not long ago, near Portsmouth, England, without being aware of his kinship with King Victor Emanuel III.

There is a whole family of prosperous farmers in Cumberland who can claim descent from Mary Tudor, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Henry VIII., and in a suburb of Hull lives the ex-master of a small coast-steamer, who is descended from James III. of Scotland.

London boasts quite a number of humble inhabitants, who if it were not for their own claimants were suddenly wiped out, might put in claims to sit on

THE BRITISH THRONE.

One of these, nicknamed "Forty-Pockets," was some years ago the butt of the Clerkenwell street-boys owing to his unkingly appearance. He kept a small general shop, and was often to be seen running after his tormentors, armed with a stick, which, had Fate been kinder, might have been a sceptre.

The West Central district of London claims a prosperous butcher of German name and no settled pedigree, who is descended from James I. of England, through his daughter Elizabeth, and her husband Frederick V., Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia. This gentleman is also a distant cousin of the present Kaiser.

Descendants of Irish kings are numberless in the Emerald Isle, but Ireland also possesses at least two lowly scions of British royalty. One, a woman named Hammond, was lately living near Waterford, where she was cook to a well-known resident-magistrate. Her name before marriage was the curiously Irish one of Cullen, and she was descended in the female line from Edward IV. The pedigree of the other, a farmer, is not so well substantiated, but he claimed as ancestor

"BLUFF KING HAIL."

whose lawful issue, better authorities say, was extinct in 1558.

Descendants of Mary Queen of Scots can be counted by hundreds, but most are settled on the Continent. Her son by Lord Darnley was James I. of England, whose humblest descendant is a tailor at Bonn, in Germany. There is, however, a Pole living in the Duchy of Posen, now in the East, and End of London, who shares the blood of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen, through her great-granddaughter Sophia.

Mary's eldest grandson was ancestor of the French Dukes of Orleans, and a genuine poor relation of the present Duke of Orleans now lives in Montmartre, where he is employed as an assistant to students. All these "poor relations of Royalty" share the blood of the Plagiate, through their common ancestor Edward IV., but most of that King's known British descendants are members of the Peerage, or of county families allied to the Peerage. About thirty, however, are scattered over England and Scotland.

One, a London tailor, makes his living out of robes and Court costumes for peers and peeresses. He is aware of his relationship to King Edward, and is said to be one of the best amateur genealogists in England.

Every Summer at Scarborough a cheap photographer makes his appearance with his studio and room on wheels. This man is a lineal descendant of Edward IV. Another of the "poor relations of Royalty" is found working as an under-gardener at a ducal mansion in the Midlands.

One of the biggest jobbing printers in Manchester is of the same lineage. He began life as

A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

and probably regards his success in life as proof that "blood will tell." There is no other case on record of a man of low estate, but royal blood succeeding exceptionally well in life.

On the borders of Exmoor lives a decrepit man who claims that he is descended from Peter the Great. As a half-witted and boorish Englishman of South Devon he has always laughed at him. They were, however, much surprised when a tourist, who claimed to be expert in genealogy, upheld his claim. The man's grandchild, it appeared, married a Russian woman named Lensky, in the port of Revel; and this woman's family is admitted to be of the blood of the great Tsar. Probably he is the only Smith, Russian Royal blood, but the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy have several "poor relations" in the United Kingdom.—Pearson's Weekly.

COUNSEL'S BIG FEE.

The largest counsel's fee for legal work ever known has been paid to Mr. William Cromwell of the American Bar, who appeared for the French shareholders in the recent Panama Canal case. He received 5 per cent. of the purchase money, making a sum of \$200,000.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, is described as an indefatigable reader of European and American literature. He reads not only the standard works, but the new publications and the current periodicals of both hemispheres are devoured. He reads German, French, English, and Chinese as easily as he does his own language. He has been accustomed to give five or six hours a day to reading.

When the new little Spanish prince who is a son of the Princess of Asturias and nephew of the young King) was born, he was placed on a huge silver salver and taken in to be introduced for the first time to his father, the Prime Minister of Spain, and other high dignitaries, who had all dressed in full uniform for the ceremony. A similar performance took place after the birth of the young King.

Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, was only five years old when he was presented with his first violin. His father gave him lessons, and at eight he played in a concert at Prague, and attracted a good deal of notice. At fourteen he played so wonderfully at his final examination that professors and musical critics were unanimous in their praise, and European fame followed in a very short time.

Sir Edward B. Malet, British ambassador to Berlin, is an operative librettist and dramatic author of no mean merit. When acting as British Minister-Resident at Cairo in the days before Arabi's rebellion he wrote several plays, which were privately acted both there and afterwards at Berlin on the dainty Bijou stage which forms one of the attractions of the Embassy. He also wrote the "hook" for Dr. Cowen's opera, "Harold," which was produced at Covent Garden in 1895.

The Right Rev. Charles John Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Gloucester, is an active tricyclist, notwithstanding the fact that his lordship has reached his eighty-fifth year. He has only taken to the three-wheeler within the last decade, having always been passionately fond of walking. Skating and mountaineering, too, until quite recent years, have been amongst the Bishop's recreations. At one time, indeed, he was the finest figure-skater anywhere around the City of Gloucester.

Sir Henry Irving was once chatting with some brother actors about stage animals, and a certain pony was referred to as having proved an excellent actor when engaged in a well-known play. "Why," said a famous player, as if to prove the fact, "he used to go on the stage and yawn all the time I was busy at the foot-lights." "H'm," said Sir Henry, slyly, "I don't know about his being a good actor, but I should say he was a good actor."

Lord Kitchener went to a small school, named "Grand-Clos," about four miles from Montreux. It was kept by a Rev. Mr. Bennett, and Kitchener and his twelve schoolfellows had a very jolly time there. At fifteen, according to an old master of his, Kitchener was "of medium height, broad-chested, a very model of strength, but not passionately addicted to sports. Solitary in his habits, not chumming especially with any of his schoolfellows, he worked quietly and steadily, and proved always amenable to discipline." Just the type of boy, in fact, to make an ideal soldier.

Cardinal Raphael Merry del Val, Pontifical Secretary of State, is a Londoner by birth, although there is nothing suggestive of the Cockney in his name. It was on October 10th, 1867, at 33, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, that he first saw the light, his father at the time being Secretary to the Spanish Embassy. He went to school at Slough, and completed his education at Ushaw College, Durham. As a young man he was fond of cycling, shooting, riding, and dancing. Cardinal Merry del Val speaks five languages fluently—English, Spanish, French, German, and Italian.

From the position of newsboy to the chaplaincy of a workhouse is a rather big stride, but it has been taken by the Rev. Thomas Mason, M.A. (Durham), of Thornbury Rectory, Bromyard, Worcester, England, who has just been selected from the ranks of the newsboys to be chaplain of the Edington Workhouse. After Mr. Mason had served his apprenticeship to news-vending he worked in a confectioner's shop, then became a market-gardener, and finally entered the Church. He was ordained deacon in 1894 and priest in 1895. He took the degree during his incumbency at Worcester in 1897.

President Roosevelt is a mighty hunter, but on one occasion at least, when a little boy, he is said to have been frightened of "big game." One day a sexton caught him peering curiously and timidly through the open door of an empty New York church. "Come in, my boy, if you like," said the sexton. "No, thank you," I know what you've got in there," said Roosevelt, but every now and then the sexton caught him looking off his play to look timidly into the church. When he went home he told his mother that he had been asked to go in, but was afraid to. As he thought the "zeal" might jump out from under a pew or somewhere and eat him up. On further questioning his mother found he had feared the deaconess read the text: "For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up," on a previous Sunday, and imagined that a zeal must be a dragon or alligator which was kept somewhere in the church!

Eyer—"You should be satisfied with what you have." Mack—"I would be if I had everything I want!"

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE

RULES WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED IN DEBATE.

When a Legislator Incurs the Speaker's Frown in Parliament.

There is much that is mysterious and perplexing in the usages of the House of Commons; and not the least perplexing point is as to what a member may say in abusing a political opponent without incurring the Speaker's reproof. In fact, it is doubtful whether most members themselves know precisely how far they may go with impunity in this direction.

To charge a member with "an atrocious calumny" one would think would inevitably get the speaker into serious trouble, and yet, when David O'Connell once characterized a statement by an opponent as "an atrocious calumny for which there can be no excuse except ignorance to the extent of brutality, such as was familiar in Kent, which the honorable member represents," Mr. Speaker thereupon allowed him to withdraw it.

In fact, it seems now to be recognised rule of the House that the expression "calumnious" is perfectly innocuous in their proceedings, and Mr. Speaker Denison, "it is a word which is not unparliamentary." Again, when an Irish member in 1884 described a youthful peer as "this bigoted and malevolent young puppy," Mr. Speaker Brand declined to notice the words. "The honorable member," he said, "is responsible for his own words. I am here to give my opinion."

ON MATTERS OF ORDER.

If I were called upon to give my opinion on a matter of taste it would be a different thing." When one night in 1896, a member said to the Leader of the House, "The right hon. gentleman has been a monumental instance of inconsistency throughout his political life," the Speaker decided that "the honorable member has not used any unparliamentary language;" and yet the very same evening another member was severely called to order for applying the word "subterfuge" to an opponent, and was made to withdraw it. "The right honorable gentleman," Brougham once said to Canning, "has exhibited the most incredible specimen of monstrous trucking for the purpose of obtaining office that the whole history of political tergiversation can furnish." Canning, stung to fury by such an imputation on his character, jumped up and exclaimed: "I rise to say that that is false."

Of the two members one would naturally think that Brougham would be censured and Canning excused; but the Speaker was of a different opinion, for Brougham's statement passed without reproof, while Canning was obliged to withdraw his retort under penalty of being taken in custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms.

MR. JOHN BURNS

once got into hot water by describing an opponent's speech as couched in the "language of the pot-house," and breathing the spirit of the prize-ring; but he rescued himself by substituting "the spirit of the Stock Exchange" for that of prize-ring; and Daniel O'Connell's son was similarly called to task when he said, "The honorable member has enforced his attack with all the grimaces of a mountebank and the spite of a villain."

When, however, a member once charged another with a "gross misstatement," the Speaker ruled that there was nothing irregular in the expression; and Mr. Mitchell Henry was similarly held blameless when speaking of an Irish member, he said, "Nothing can be more contemptible than a denial of this kind." On a small once, when roused to anger by shouts and ironical laughter, turned on his interrupters and exclaimed, "If you were ten times as beastly in your uproar and bellowing I should still feel it my duty to interpose to prevent this up and ex-O'Connell was asked to withdraw the "offensive expression 'beastly';" but

HE STUCK TO HIS GUNS

right manfully, and the Chairman of Committees finally ruled that "enough had been said about the matter." A prominent Irish member got into trouble for applying the word "mendacious" to an opponent, and was compelled to withdraw the word; yet distinctly opposed to the fact, which, after all means precisely the same thing, has like "a gross misstatement," been held to be quite proper and parliamentary.

In all these perplexities and inconsistencies legislators have one fairly reliable rule to guide them—that, however much you abuse an opponent as a politician, you must be careful what you say about him as a man; or, if you do abuse him in his private character, try to persuade the Speaker that the words were used in a "parliamentary sense."

COMING TO THE TUNNEL.

It is a most curious fact, though it may have escaped general attention, that the approach of a train in a tunnel may be easily ascertained some seconds before it is visible to those travelling towards it in an opposite direction. The length of a tunnel is no obstacle to the realization of this curious phenomenon, and compressed air is the medium which produces the peculiar "under-water" drum of the car is pneumatically pressed inwards the moment the locomotive of the other train enters the tunnel (which, for all practical purposes, is only a large tube), owing to the now limited air-space. Many persons, it is said, have noticed this peculiar feeling in the ears without giving the matter a second thought.

A bad epigram, like a woman's pencil, is pointless.

FISH TAKE LONG JOURNEY

SHIPPED FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

The Water Was Kept at the Right Temperature by Artificial Means.

None of the leading food fishes of the seas about the North American and European coasts, such as the cod, herring, turbot and plaice, is found in the ocean off the coasts of Australia. The people of the Commonwealth have long believed that the successful transplanting of some of the more valuable fishes of the northern Atlantic to the southern Pacific Ocean would be an enormous boon and worth all it might cost.

A number of experiments with the transportation of herring, salmon and other fish failed completely, and it was therefore decided by the Fisheries Commissioners of New South Wales in 1902 to experiment with the transportation of young or nearly mature fish. It was thought best to begin the experiment on a very small scale, as the experience thus gained would increase the chances of success in larger ventures.

A report on the subject said that very little was yet known as to the best methods of carrying fish for great distances involving a journey of from five to six weeks in duration. They had been transported for short distances in Europe, but this was no test of the practicability of carrying them half around the world. The place was decided upon as the most desirable species for the first experiment. It is a hardy fish and as it has a wide distribution it was thought likely to adapt itself well to new conditions. It is one of the principal salt fishes in

THE BRITISH MARKET.

H. C. Dannevig planned the work and carried it out. An Australian steamship line sailing from London contributed the space for the apparatus free of charge. The fish were transported by rail from the Scottish firths, not without large mortality. There were serious problems to be solved, such as the right temperature of the water, the construction of tanks in which the fish would be unaffected by the movements of the vessel, a cooling apparatus to reduce the heat of the water in the tropics to temperate conditions and the supply of proper fish food. Much was learned in the first voyage to be applied in later ventures.

The water was cooled by forcing a cold air current through it by pipes from the refrigerating plant. The tanks were placed in a fish chamber built on the deck and the steamer sailed from London on June 21 with 722 plaice and a number of sole, turbot, brill, lobster and crabs, making a total shipment of 812 fish.

They started on the journey of about 12,000 miles with the temperature of the water just right at 58 degrees, and it was not till they reached warmer latitudes that the water was artificially cooled.

WOULD BE LOST.

There were a few anxious times on ship-board. At Naples, for instance, the vessel was on the bay nineteen hours, and the fish were well churned by the propellers of ships the water was not fit for the tanks. An eight hours' supply of open sea water was at hand, and it was made to do for nineteen by running it through the tanks three times. The unexpected detention at Naples did not seem to result badly, though there were fears that the whole stock

All the turbot and brill and most of the crabs and lobsters died on the voyage, but 640 of the 722 plaice and twenty-three of the thirty sole arrived at Sydney in very good order after a journey of 12,342 miles. Their nature, however, had become somewhat changed, for they had been living for two and a half months in absolute inactivity and were more or less domesticated.

It was deemed best to liberate them where they would be shielded from strong tides and have the calm conditions for adapting themselves to the environment peculiar to Australian waters; and they were turned loose in a large enclosure of the waters of Port Jackson about eighteen miles down the coast.

At last accounts they seemed to be thriving and the prospects are that Australia is the gainer by two new kinds of excellent sea food. At any rate, the people believe that problem of the highest importance to Australia has been solved in all its details.

"MEDICAL MURDER."

French medical opinion has been strongly moved by a theory openly advocated by a small section of medical men in the United States that in certain stages of hopeless suffering it is permissible to hasten the patient's death. The New York State Medical Association has given its sanction to this theory. By the immense majority of French medical men the theory is denounced as bad, both ethically and scientifically, since many instances could be quoted of recovery after the case had been pronounced hopeless.

PLAIN LIVING.

Yeast—Do you believe a man can live on breakfast food?
Crusoe—Why, sure! My hamster lives on shavings.

ANAEMIA—POOR BLOOD.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation and Consumption Follows.

Anaemia—watery blood—is a treacherous trouble. It steals insidiously from slight symptoms to dangerous diseases. The thin watery blood shows itself at first in pale lips, wan face, breathlessness, heart palpitation, loss of appetite. If the trouble is not checked and cured, consumption follows; coughing, spitting, clammy night sweats, a total breakdown and death. While the anaemic needs more blood—more strength. And there is nothing in the whole wide world will give new blood and new strength so surely and so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to build up the system, bringing strength to weak lungs and all parts of the body. Thousands testify to the truth of these statements, among them Miss Emerine Villandre, St. Germain, Que., who says: "While attending school my health began to give way. The trouble came on gradually and the doctor who attended me said it was due to overstudy and that a rest would put me right. But instead of getting better I grew weaker. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and at night I could not sleep well. I was troubled with pains in the back, my appetite left me and I grew pale as a corpse. Finally I became so weak I was forced to remain in bed. As the doctor did not help me, I asked my father to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half dozen boxes I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they will take the pills."

Anaemia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and the special ailments of women are all due to poor blood, and are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN A ROWBOAT UPSETS.

How Best to Keep Yourself Afloat Till Saved.

If you are in a rowboat and it overturns, when you come to the surface and have yourself comfortably settled in the water, look about for the upturned boat or an oar, and if the closer of the two is not far away you can undoubtedly cover the distance by using your hands and, after kicking gently with your legs, alternately drawing them up about twice as much as for treading. If you reach your oar, grasp it with your hands, placed about three feet apart. Then, just as if you were working pulleys in your room, alternately shove the oar in front of you at arm's length and pull it back to your chin. If your lung power is good and you observe the rule to breathe deeply and exhale steadily, you can easily keep afloat 20 minutes. Help out your hands by using your legs the best you know how, and religiously keep out of a standing position. By all means give the lungs opportunity to "take hold" in the water; in other words, to perform their work freely.

A capsize rowboat is ordinarily a splendid buoy. If you reach it, all you have to do to keep afloat indefinitely is to touch it with your hands. It is not necessary for you to try to scramble upon it. In the effort you may send it away from you, or release the air caught in it when it capsized, and thus cause it to sink. This safe plan is simply to rest your hands on it.

But if you were in a sloop or any sort of craft with rigging, keep away from the boat. If the sloop capsizes, your first move should be to get clear of the rigging, and after that to stay clear of it. I have known many a good swimmer to drown simply because he got foul of a boat's gear. Trust to your efforts alone; you will be in far less peril.

A DANGER TO BABY.

Doctors have pleaded against the so-called soothing medicines for years, but they are still used altogether too much. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. Ask your doctor and he will tell you that you have merely drugged your little one into insensibility. The soothing medicines are dangerous. If your little one needs a medicine give it Baby's Own Tablets, and you give it a medicine guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can give these Tablets just as safely to a new born infant as to the well grown child, and they will cure all the minor ills of childhood. Mrs. J. M. Gilpin, Bellhaven, Ont., says: "Since I gave my little one Baby's Own Tablets there has been a marvelous change in her appearance, and she is growing splendidly. You may count me always a friend to these Tablets. Ask your druggist for this medicine or send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get a box by mail post paid."

"What is the matter with that baby?" growled an irascible husband as the little one persisted in howling and kicking to the extent of his little might. "The matter is, sir," calmly replied the wife, as she strode up and down the room—"the matter is that this baby inherits your temper." And the husband returned to his paper with a gloomier look than before.

After sizing up his neighbors a man ceases to worry about his own inferiority.

A young man thinks he is unworthy of the girl during courtship, but after marriage he soon discovers his error.

GUARDING GOLD AT SEA

PEEP INTO THE SPECIE-ROOM OF A LINER.

How the Yellow Metal is Received and Stored Away in the Strong-Room.

The enormous amount of gold which has recently been shipped from America to the Continent of Europe in payment of the Panama Canal and the Russian and Japanese loans has attracted so much attention that a few days ago the writer visited the North German Lloyd's famous Kaiser Wilhelm II. in order to find out exactly in what manner specie is stored and what plans are adopted to insure its safe transit. Mr. Tielbaar, the manager of the company to the purser, Mr. Tielbaar, the writer boarded the big liner shortly after she had discharged a consignment of gold bars valued at ten million dollars. He valued the letter Mr. Tielbaar shook hands with much heartiness, and declared in very good English that it would give him considerable pleasure to show me the strong-rooms on board the vessel.

"The smaller of the two," he said, "is in close proximity to my office, and taking a couple of minutes from his safe he led me to the door of a compartment which has probably been enough gold to pay for the Kaiser Wilhelm II. ten times over. The locks, which were double, were rendered additionally strong by being furnished with steel hasps which covered the keyholes and were secured with

MASSIVE PADLOCKS. When the door was thrown open and the electric light switched on the room appeared to resemble the dark cells used to confine prisoners. The walls, roof, and ceiling were lined with 2 inch steel plate and the room contained nothing but a couple of wooden shelves. "There is a general impression," said Mr. Tielbaar, "that whenever there is a cargo of gold on board we have a guard of at least six men armed with carbines, revolvers, and cutlasses, who keep sleepless vigil over the precious metal night and day, until it is safely in the hands of the consignees. This is not the case. When once the gold is stored away and the vessel is well out to sea we do not keep any armed guard on duty at all, for, the strong-rooms being placed in the most frequented part of the ship, people are constantly passing them all hours of the day and night, and this is the best safeguard one could have. There are only two sets of keys to the rooms—one I keep, while the other is in the custody of the captain. Now, if you will come below I will show you the second and larger specie-room, which is situated next to the provision department."

We descended to the lower deck, and Mr. Tielbaar unlocked the door of another strong-room, similar to the one we had just left. It was, however,

ALMOST TWICE AS LARGE.

being about 12 feet long by 4 feet wide. In reply to a question as to whether the two rooms were ever filled to capacity Mr. Tielbaar declared that this was often the case. "Our last consignment," he said, "consisted of over \$10,000,000 worth of gold bars, which were packed in small kegs about a foot high and bound with steel hoops."

"Each keg contains gold to the value of \$5,000, and weighs altogether about 200 lbs. The gold is generally brought to the ship the day before we sail, and is all stored away before the passengers embark. It arrives at the dock in ordinary trucks and under the guard of two armed men and the driver."

"The last occasion on which we had a gold consignment the specie arrived in ten vans, each van containing about a million dollars' worth of gold bars. The usual manner of putting the precious freight on board was to haul the kegs up an inclined chute to the deck by means of a hoisting engine, but latterly this method has been discontinued and each keg is now placed in a sling and a long stick passed through, the ends of which rest on the shoulders of two men, who carry their burden up the gangway and so on board."

"While the kegs are being shipped scrupulous care, of course, has to be taken that we receive the right number. Our receipt, you must understand, is given for so many kegs, not so much gold, for naturally we do not open the barrels to count the gold bars. The kegs have the Government seal, and as soon as they are safely stored away the iron doors of the strong-rooms are also sealed with Government wax, and the impression is broken only when the officials sent to receive the gold come on board. The kegs are

CHECKED THREE TIMES.

First on the pier, when they are taken from the express wagon, then again when they reach the gangway, and a third time when they are placed in the strong-room.

"Although we do not have a guard placed over the specie during the voyage, as I stated before, two men are constantly watching the rooms so long as we are in sight of land. However, in practice, the danger of gold being stolen in transit, for it would require to be someone more than human who would shoulder a keg of gold weighing a couple of hundred pounds and vanish with it without being seen. During the many voyages I have been purser on Atlantic liners I have never known a case where there has been any trouble over a consignment of gold. It is the safest cargo to handle I know."

The total weight of the last consignment of gold shipped by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. amounted to something like 36,000 lbs., or over sixteen tons, and the freight charges came to about \$12,500, being one-

HE TELLS THEM

TO ASK THE I. O. F.

JOHN J. BURNS CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Had Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys—Says His Brother Foresters can Tell all About It.

Darnley, P. E. I., Aug. 29.—(Special)—John J. Burns, a prominent member of the I. O. F. here, whose cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys caused a sensation some time ago, reports that he is still in splendid health. "Yes," says Mr. Burns, "my cure is entirely satisfactory. I have had no trouble since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They drove away the disease from which I suffered for eight years. 'No, I'll never forget Dodd's Kidney Pills. The doctor could not help me. I got so bad I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up entirely when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I am in good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life.'"

If any one doubts Mr. Burns' story he simply refers to him to his brother Foresters. They all know how he suffered and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

eight of 1 per cent. The specie is insured for its full value, and should the ship be lost or the gold mysteriously disappear, the insurance companies would be held responsible.—London Tit-Bits.

MATHEMATICAL PRODIGES.

Intuitive Faculty of Zerah Colburn and His Kind.

Infant musical prodigies are intelligible and even natural, compared with infant mathematical prodigies. How account for the intuitive faculty by which some children, unable to read, write or cipher, can answer instantaneously the most complicated arithmetical problems? Zerah Colburn, e. g., at six, could neither write nor cipher, and yet could answer, apparently by intuition, and unhesitatingly, all kinds of arithmetical questions. At eight he came on show from the United States to London, and answered in a moment and accurately such questions as: "How many minutes are there in 48 years?" The child not only answered it at once and correctly, but instantly added the number of seconds contained in that period. By what mental process he arrived at these answers he could not explain.

Here, again, is a question which George Brier, the son of a Devonshire laborer, answered at the age of 12, in one minute. It was put to him in the London Stock Exchange: "If the pendulum of a clock vibrates the distance of 92 inches in a second of time, how many inches will it vibrate in the course of seven years, 14 days, two hours, one minute and five seconds, each year of 365 days, five hours, 48 minutes and 55 seconds?"

Within the minute the boy had answered correctly: Two thousand hundred and twenty-five million six hundred and seventy-eight miles, four hundred and seventy-five yards, two feet and three quarters of an inch.

But the classical case of this kind was that investigated by a committee of such scientists as MM. Arago, Libri and Lacroix at Paris. They examined Vito Mangiamela, the son of a Sicilian peasant, 11 years of age, putting to him such questions as: "Find the cube root of 3,795,417," which the boy did within half a minute. "Find the tenth root of 282,475,249," which he did within three minutes. Then came this poser: "What number has the following properties—that, if its cube is added to five times its square, and then 42 times the number and the number 40 be subtracted from the result, the remainder is equal to 0 or zero?" M. Arago repeated this question, but while he was finishing the last word the boy replied correctly, "The number is five."

Two things strike you about this extraordinary congenital faculty—its mysteriousness and its uselessness. In exemplification of the two take the case of Jedediah Buxton. He also worked out almost instantaneously the most complex problems, but could give no account of his mental process by which he solved them. This process was so far from being correlated with intellect, or even intelligence, that when Jedediah went to hear a great preacher or went to see Garrick in "Richard III.," his sole interest in the performance or in the play was the counting of the number of words uttered by the preacher or by the actors.

In only one household can we imagine such a calculating machine to be of use—in that of the Yorkshireman who insisted the parson's complaint of the rectory was "his own." "What's wrong wi' t' clock? It goes 'rect new for them that knau how t' read it. When its hands are 't twelve, it strikes two, and then aw knau its half-past seven."

BANKER'S ROMANCE.

Complications That Were Solved by Cupid.

A curious romance of real life has just been revealed in Paris. In February, 1891, a Paris banker named Mace-Berneau absconded from his creditors, his wife and family having left home a few days before his sudden disappearance. His safe was opened and found to contain \$21,200 in gold, and another safe, which he hired at the Credit Lyonnais, contained \$38,800 in French railway bonds and other negotiable securities. In due course the banker's affairs



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

were wound up, and he was sentenced by default to five years' imprisonment. It has just been revealed by M. Mace-Berneau himself that on leaving Paris, 14 years ago, he took with him \$21,000 in cash, leaving the rest for his creditors. Five months later he landed with this sum at Batavia, Java, under an assumed name, and was soon afterwards joined by his wife and three daughters. He bought a large domain, and became a coffee, sugar, indigo and tobacco planter. He is now one of the largest exporters and plantation owners in the Dutch East Indies, his personal fortune being over half a million sterling.

A French judicial official from Pondicherry, while on a visit to Java, was entertained at the house of the ex-banker, and became engaged to his eldest daughter. As it would have been illegal for the young lady to be married in any other name than her own, the ex-banker hinted to his proposed son-in-law that he was a man with a past. As, however, the young man persisted in his suit, and promised to reveal nothing of the ex-banker might tell him, the latter informed him of his real name. To the surprise of both men it then transpired that the French official, who is a magistrate at Pondicherry, was the son of the very judge who had sentenced the ex-banker to five years' imprisonment. The magistrate informed his prospective father-in-law that he could rehabilitate himself and get the sentence quashed by legal procedure if he satisfied his former creditors.

M. Mace-Berneau has, therefore, written offering to reimburse the money which he had from his clients at the time he absconded, and estimates his total indebtedness at \$20,000. This sum will be paid by the Netherlands Bank in America when the claims sent in have been duly verified.

The French official has meanwhile married Mlle. Mace-Berneau, having obtained the consent of his father, the judge.

The Vatican was thoroughly cleaned lately, and a quantity of repainting done. The work employed 5,700 people for six months. Merely in cleaning wallpapers 1,000 leaves of bread were used daily.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation be taken out of the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

GOT A BITE.

In a certain town in the North of Ireland there is a fishing-tackle shop, the sign whereof is a brazen trout dangling at the end of a fishing-rod of massive proportions. Late one night a townsman who had been dining "not wisely but too well," happened to see this fish. He looked at it, then went cautiously to the door and knocked gently. "Who's there?" demanded the shopkeeper from an upper window. "Sh-h! Don't make a noise, but come down as quietly as you can," was the reply.

"Thinking something serious was the matter the man arose and stole downstairs. 'Now, what's the matter?' he inquired. "Pull your line in quick; you have got a bite," roared the tipsy one as he erratically turned a corner.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

Some men have no visible means of support when their wives are absent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

A cheese-mite a quarter of an inch long can jump out of a vessel 6 inches deep. To equal this feat a man would have to jump out of a well 144 feet deep.

Flies Carry Contagion

Wilson's Fly Pads

Kill the flies and disease germs too.

Imitations at best are imitations, substitutions never satisfy—Insist on having Blue Ribbon Tea.

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ISLAND CITY

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HOUSE AND FLOOR

PAINTS

Will Dry in 3 Hours.

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Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

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Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

A few pieces of hoof-parings which horseshoers pare off the hoof before shoeing horses will make palms thrive luxuriantly. Simply poke the parings well down in the soil at any time of the year. Horseshoers give away the parings for the asking.

Although Russia's Asiatic possessions are six times the size of ours they have but 25 million people, compared with 297 million under British rule.

Lever's V-Z (Vase Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Madrid now holds the record of being the most unhealthy capital in Europe. Its deaths were 9,374 last year in a population of little over half a million.

I was Cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

Bay of Islands.

I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

WM. DANIELS.

Springfield, N. S.

I was Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

GEO. TINGLEY.

Albert Co., N. B.

CANADIAN NATIONAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Independent Order of Foresters have just issued from the press a very neat little booklet giving a great gist of facts and figures with regard to Canada, its resources, mineral and agricultural, etc. Historical points, territories and other Canadian information of great value. This little booklet should be in the hands of all. It will be sent on application to Dr. Oronhyateka, Stationer, Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

Flat Cronje, the ex-Boer commandant, has been married, and we understand that the second Mrs. Cronje objects to her husband being described as a hero of a hundred engagements.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

CARGO OF GOLD.

Probably the largest cargo of gold specie ever shipped across the Atlantic has been unloaded from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Cherbourg. The amount, constituting an instalment of the Panama Canal indemnity from the United States, was \$2,592,648 and a little over \$5,518,500. The money had been kept on board in an armored store-room, before which an armed sailor was on guard night and day. The keys being in the possession of three ship's officers respectively.

Pendennis—"I've made an awful mistake. I sent a messenger boy up to Miss Cashley's with a lot of flowers, thinking it was her birthday, and now I learn that her birthday is to-morrow."—Warrington—"That's all right; the messenger boy may get there in time."

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

Re-open Sept. 12th.

A high-class residential and day school for girls. Modern equipment. Specialists of European training and of the highest academic and professional standing in every department of work. For booklet apply to MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal; GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director (late Principal Upper Canada College).

Dominion Line Steamships

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MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

Second cabin passengers berthed in best accommodation on the steamer at the low rate of \$10 to Liverpool or \$12.50 to London. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Quebec \$7.00. For all particulars apply to the agent.

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CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

Head quarters by post and we are sure to satisfy.

Address Box 155, Montreal.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

St. Peter's at Rome is in the form of a cross 636 feet long and 450 feet wide. Its height is only 2 feet less than its width.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WILKINSON'S SOOTHING Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children, while teaching the child, softens the gummy allers, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and hold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and hold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and hold by druggists throughout the world.

Never put off till to-morrow the friend who is willing to lend you money to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Most of the black hair used in wigs and "switches" comes from the convents of Italy and Spain, while the fair and red hair comes mainly from the heads of Russian, Swedish, German, and Danish peasant girls.

Summer Colds

You should cure that cold as once. It is not only making you feel miserable, but it is doing you harm. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure you. Year money refunded if it doesn't.

At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle.

ISSUE NO. 35-04.

